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BELGRADE ANXIOUS CONCERNING FIUME; ITALY STANDS FIRM

Benito Mussolini Refuses to Refer Adriatic Dispute to Arbitration—Prague Uneasy

Inter-Allied Commission Discovers War Munition Supplies Smuggled Into Bulgaria

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 12.—Disquieting reports continue to reach diplomatic quarters here from the Mediterranean and the Balkans. Rome dispatches indicate that Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, has categorically refused to refer the Italo-Serbian dispute over Fiume to arbitration, whereas the news from Belgrade and Prague show that there is extreme anxiety there. The Serbs, who are held by many Europeans to be always suspicious, believe they have been betrayed by France and Italy, their allies in the great war. The most hopeful aspect of the situation is that there is reasonable ground for optimism that as a result of Raynald Poincaré's good offices direct conversations between Rome and Belgrade may be instituted in the next day or two.

Despite France's desire to keep the Little Entente close by its side, the opinion in competent circles here is that M. Poincaré will not intervene on the side of Jugoslavia in the Serbian dispute with Italy. The consensus of opinion is that France's attitude in the League Council regarding Corfu indicated quite clearly the policy it will pursue in connection with Fiume. The Quai d'Orsay realizes the striking similarity between the Ruhr and Corfu occupations, and knows that if it supported England and the small powers, including the Little Entente, in their efforts to bring the Italo-Greek dispute before the League, it would at once have to prepare to defend its Ruhr policy before the international body. This France has not the least intention of doing.

France's Attitude Explained
One of the most competent diplomatic observers here, discussing the Mediterranean and Adriatic situations with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor last night, declared he was confident that Signor Mussolini would hold Corfu until the Fiume question is settled with Jugoslavia. It is asserted that France would much like to see Italy withdraw from Corfu, now that Greece has officially accepted the demands of the Ambassadors' conference, but M. Poincaré is in no position to bring any pressure to bear on Signor Mussolini, because of first, France's position in the Ruhr, and secondly, because of the urgent need France has of Italian support in this matter.

For this reason France is standing aside and offers no opposition to Signor Mussolini's furthering Italy's ambitions in the Balkans and the Adriatic. With Fiume in the hands of the Serbs Trieste's commercial importance would be destroyed.

Vienna Municipality to Build Apartments

IN view of the complete standstill in private building enterprise, the Vienna municipality today announces its intention of building 25,000 apartments and a proportionate number of stores in the course of the next five years. The annual outlay for this project will be equivalent to \$6,000,000.

COURT'S DECISION FAVORS GERMANS

Controversy Over Minorities' Rights in Poland Settled—League Held Competent

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, Sept. 12.—The World Court, having been asked by the Council of the League of Nations, yesterday gave an advisory decision in the controversy regarding the German settlers in Poland in favor of those German minorities. The court had to decide, first, whether the question of the rights of certain categories of settlers fell within the competence of the League under the Polish Minorities Treaty, and secondly, provided the question was within the competence of the League, whether the position taken by Poland regarding those settlers was in conformity with its international obligations.

Two categories of settlers were concerned: The holders of so-called *Rechtsverträge* (contractual rights) in the acquisition of landed property by means of the payment of a yearly rent, who had obtained an *Aufsung* (a legal act confirming rights acquired by contract) before the date of the armistice; and secondly, the holders of so-called *Pachtverträge* (leases) who had obtained after the armistice *Rechtsverträge* for land previously held under lease. The court considered the League of Nations competent and the Polish attitude contrary to Poland's international obligations. Concerning the question of competence, the court held that the matter had been duly brought to the attention of the Council according to the terms of the minorities treaty and the procedure of the Council itself; moreover, that the Polish law of July 14, 1920, affected the rights of the minorities in the de-Germanization of the Polish territories was contrary to the aim of that treaty, and finally that the action taken by Poland, although in exercise of the rights conferred, or alleged to have been conferred on it by the Peace Treaty, did not take the matter from the Council's competence, or otherwise the minorities treaty would be invalidated.

Confirming the second question of Poland's attitude regarding its international obligations, the court decided, among other points, that the rights conferred on purchasers, rights which even before the *Aufsung* were enforceable at law, although the purchaser was not the

Conducting Negotiations With Dr. Stresemann



Pierre de Margerie

French Ambassador in Berlin Is Carrying on Conversations With the German Chancellor Looking to Settlement of Differences Between Two Countries

FRANCE AND GERMANY APPEAR TO BE NEARING A SETTLEMENT

Conflicting Nations Endeavoring to Reach Solution—Negotiations Between Chancellor and Ambassador

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Negotiations between Dr. Stresemann and the French Ambassador are now admitted by the Government organs here to have been going on. They are entirely informal, but have advanced to a point where it has been found desirable for M. Haguénin, the French representative on the Reparations Commission here, to proceed to Paris to discuss them further. They have the approval alike of the entire German Cabinet and the Ruhr representative committee. It is understood that they cover not only the question of the abandonment of Ruhr passive resistance but also the entire reparations settlement, it being felt an end must be put without delay, and at almost any sacrifice, to the present intolerable state of affairs, provided only that the integrity of the German Nation and the sovereignty of the Ruhr and Rhineland be preserved. Dr. Stresemann is to address the German press representatives here today, but in view of the reported coldness of the French reception of his proposals, it is uncertain whether the situation will be fully disclosed. It will be remembered that participation in the German industries has already been offered, and usually well-informed circles here are now discussing a scheme, by which shares to the extent of 50 per cent of the existing capitalization of German industries might be issued to the Reparations Commission as a guaranty for a foreign loan.

M. Haguénin is also said to have been authorized to discuss the resumption of reparations in kind, of stone and timber. The reappearance of a German Ambassador to Paris is also indicated, and the name of Dr. Joseph Wirth, the late Chancellor, is mentioned in this connection. The Nationalists, in the meanwhile, are preparing to offer strenuous opposition. The Deutsche Zeitung, the Pan-German organ, declares: "Capitulation is on its way." The Kreuz Zeitung, Conservative organ, says that the Government is on the "downward path." Pressure is also being brought to summon the Reichstag, though the Government considers this would involve delay at the moment. A constant action alone can prevent a catastrophe. How urgent is the situation was brought out by Herr Erkelenz, one of the Democratic leaders, in a speech at Hildesheim on Sunday, when he showed that passive resistance now costs the Reich three gold marks daily for every man in the Ruhr, whether young or old; also, that the German Government's total expenditure last month reached the colossal figure of \$2,000,000,000,000 paper marks in a single day, only 1/4 per cent of which was raised by taxation. Unemployment is increasing seriously, although under the present legislation firms are not allowed to dismiss their hands until all are working short time. The danger is that, while the French Government shows no signs of any compromise whatever, the German people, despite the desperate financial situation in which they stand, do not realize that the alternative to surrender may be complete governmental collapse.

Opinion Expressed in London That the Stage Is Now Set for a More Open Demarche

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Reports received here from Berlin indicate that orders for the cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr Valley are to be expected at any moment. In authoritative circles here it was said that these

CANADIAN UNIONS IN ANNUAL MEETING

Radical Element of Labor Congress Demands Wider Scope of Operations

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 12 (Special).—Few frills marked the opening of the annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which is meeting here all the week. The president, Tom Moore of Ottawa, is presiding. Great Britain is represented by Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, and the American Federation of Labor by Walter Reddick, president of the Bookbinders' International Union.

The chief fight of the convention is expected to center around the proposal from the radical element that the scope of the Labor Congress should be changed to permit of greater autonomy, industrial unionism and political action. These questions will be dealt with in the following resolutions presented by the resolutions committee today to replace several other resolutions on the same subject presented by various unions.

Your resolutions committee has given careful consideration to the contents of resolutions 34 to 40, and owing to the contradictory and complex character covering such a wide field have deemed it advisable to divide the same, dealing with economic, industrial and political questions separately, and herewith submit two resolutions as substitutes for the entire matter covered in the resolutions.

Concerning the economic and industrial policy of the congress, the following resolution was submitted:

That the Trades and Labor Congress hereby reiterates its adherence to the present form of organization, providing as it does machinery for the closer co-ordination of international craft unions which, in the opinion of your committee, has worked so successfully in the past and has been the means of very materially improving the wages and the working conditions of the workers not only in the Dominion of Canada, but on the American continent.

The second resolution, dealing with political action, read:

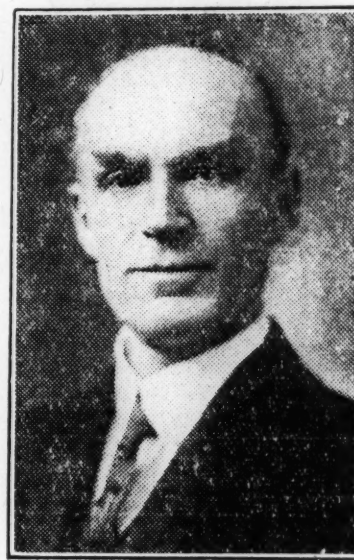
Therefore be it resolved, That Labor's political autonomy be left in hands of the established Labor political parties, and inasmuch as the platform of the principles of this congress contains an epitome of the best thought of organized Labor during the whole period of its existence and struggles, that this congress continues to act as the legislative mouthpiece for organized Labor in Canada, independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to represent the people of the Dominion of Canada, provincial legislatures and other elective bodies of this country.

The reading of these resolutions was followed by a protest from K. Brook, of the House of Commons, who declared that the convention did not consolidate the purposes of the seven that they replaced. He declared that the time had come for a change in the method of unionism, and urged that greater powers should be taken by Congress. The statement was made during the debate that since 1921 Canadian trade unionism had lost 100,000 members and 400 locals.

Among the resolutions passed were: (1) That legislation be asked for pro-

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Enforcement Backers



Simon D. Fess



Frank B. Willis

DRY LAW A FIXTURE, SENATORS DECLARE

Mr. Willis and Mr. Fess Advise W. C. T. U. to Concentrate Efforts on Enforcement

By MARJORIE SHULER

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—The welfare program of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union would have to be scrapped, as well as its efforts for prohibition in other countries, if the organization followed the advice to concentrate on the enforcement of prohibition in the United States, given by Frank B. Willis, United States Senator from Ohio, before the annual convention here last evening. Both Senator Willis and Simon D. Fess, United States Senator-elect from Ohio, told the women that their great task lies ahead, and that while the prohibition amendment is safely in the Constitution, its founders must work for its enforcement.

A heated discussion in which the League of Nations was called a "Democratic organization" and the "World Court" was termed a "Republican organization," was precipitated by an attempt yesterday to commit the Union to the World Court.

The delegates agreed to endorse a "world court," but the compromise was not effected until the resolution had been changed to admit the words "we declare the policy of isolation to be selfish and un-Christian."

Stood for Peace 26 Years

The discussion was started by Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, honorary president of the Massachusetts branch of the organization.

Announcing that she might stand alone in the contention in her convictions, Mrs. Gleason declared that the United States might better protect itself rather than attempt to protect all nations at this time. For a moment it looked as though Mrs. Gleason might be alone, and then there rallied to her support a group of women who denounced "entangling alliances." Miss Anna Adams Gordon, the national president, reminded the delegates that the organization has stood for 26 years for peace and arbitration. And it was only two days ago that the delegates in the peace department conference talked of their willingness to advance all practical international projects to prevent war.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, first vice-president, said that it was "not fair that party politics should step in and hinder us from finding a way to end all war."

Says Constitution Threatened

Mrs. Gleason rose to defend herself from the charge of party politics, and Mrs. Boole moved to amend the resolution by striking out the reference to the policy of isolation. The resolution was further amended substituting for the declaration that the United States should ally herself with other nations, the statement that the United States should, in concert with other nations, work for the consummation of an enduring peace and the stabilization of the world.

There was another tug-of-war when Mrs. Carrie Flattor of Yellow Springs, O., moved to specify cigarette smoking in a general resolution for an intensive campaign of education against "the drug menace." The discussion was ended with the decision to call it a campaign of education against all "habit-forming drugs," and to have no

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

PRESIDENT DECIDES TO PRESS SENATE TO VOTE ON COURT

Rumors That Issue Will Be Permitted to Languish in Committee Room False

Mr. Coolidge Will Rely on Personal Friendship and Support of Democrats

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Coolidge has not the remotest intention of dropping the World Court issue. In due course, he will ask the Senate to adopt Warren G. Harding's recommendation for American admission to the tribunal. It will be one of Mr. Coolidge's major programs in his first bout with Congress.

The World Court may be the theme of his first message to Capitol Hill. If not that, it is certain to be the text of one of his earliest communications. It will lay special emphasis on the fact that Congress is being asked to do something Mr. Harding would have requested. That the president's main theme and the incumbent of the White House may not be expected to shipwreck so conspicuous a portion of "Harding policies."

Hitherto the anticourt group in the Senate has caused it to be understood that "the Coolidge plan" was to let the issue rest in peace in a pigeon hole of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's Committee on Foreign Relations. A majority of the committee is said to be categorically opposed to the court and in favor of never reporting it out of their hands for action on the Senate floor. If President Coolidge, as the irrefragable have credited him with an intention of doing, permitted the Foreign Relations Committee thus to bury the court he would in effect be conniving at its interment. That this is a very definitely assured, is exactly what he does not intend to do.

Senate Friendships Useful

Through his presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. Coolidge has many and strong ties there. He will utilize them to insure passage of the Court program. He, of course, will command a very considerable Democratic support for it. President Harding was required to rely heavily on Democratic votes in the Senate for a two-thirds ratification majority for the Washington Conference treaties. The present Administration will not scorn opposition support on the forthcoming occasion any more than Mr. Harding did in March, 1922.

Since he became President, six weeks ago, Mr. Coolidge has preserved due silence on the World Court. Efforts to "draw" him on it have proved uniformly futile. No public question has he so completely lived up to his reputation for tactfulness. But men who have been favored with the President's confidences are convinced he is "sound" on the court proposition. He is considered "sound" not only because of his public pledge to carry out Harding policies but "sound," it is felt, because of the practical politics of the case.

To ditch, sidetrack or shelve the Court would be to alienate a host of "Harding men" in and out of Congress, who believed with the late President and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, that American entry is desirable. As an ardent Harding supporter, President Coolidge would support Mr. Coolidge would cease automatically if the President turned his back on the Court.

Will Follow Pledge

On another "Harding policy" President Coolidge will stick to the "letter and spirit" of his pledge uttered in the earliest hours after his predecessor's passing. Mr. Coolidge will veto any soldiers' bonus measure that does not carry with it provision for its own financing. In other words, unless there is a sales tax provision, or something equally effective, President Coolidge will adhere to the "Harding policy" of opposing the bonus.

Andrew W. Mellon, it was currently understood, would have left the Secretaryship of the Treasury had Mr. Harding signed a bonus bill that did not sustain itself. Mr. Mellon hardly would remain in the Coolidge Cabinet under any other circumstances. The loss of Mr. Mellon's co-operation in his Administration is one of the last things Calvin Coolidge is thinking about.

Not many weeks before President Harding passed on he expressed to an intimate friend complete, and even vehement, indifference as to "party harmony" if it depended upon his abandoning the World Court. "The way we break up, if we have to go sooner on that issue, the better," was what President Harding said in effect. There is not authority for saying that Calvin Coolidge holds those views. But that he intends "going to bat" for the Court before the next Christmas snows have fallen—on that score, this writer believes there is not a shadow of doubt.

VOTER'S LEAGUE APPOINTS SECRETARY

Miss Mildred Guterson, formerly executive secretary of the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, has been appointed the first secretary for the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. The League of Women Voters, which has 65 branches, began a policy of centralization this spring with the publication of a regular monthly bulletin distributed to all league members and it is expected that for the work of the field organizer will further increase mutual acquaintance and co-operation between the state organization and the branch leagues.

MOTOR AND RAIL MEN AGREE TRUCK CONTROL IS NECESSARY

Automobile Interests, However, Oppose Further Taxation—Believe Real Estate Men Should Pay

Formation of a committee of railroad, electric railway, motor truck and passenger-carrying motor car men to study and advise with the commissioners of the state Department of Public Works in the working out of a report to the next Legislature as to the best method of bringing under state control the operation and regulation of highway freight and passenger carriers was proposed today by William F. Williams, chairman of the department, at a hearing today on the proposition for state control and taxation of highway commercial freight carriers.

Gerritt Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railway Company, and Chester I. Campbell, representing the automobile interests, agreed with Mr. Williams that control or regulation of the trucking interests has become necessary in behalf of these interests themselves as well as in justice to the steam and electric railroads.

William S. Clark of Greenfield, representing two electric car lines, was one of the speakers who said that he believed that state control has become necessary and he reminded his hearers that the electric and steam railroads build and maintain their roadways while the motor trucks and the passenger-carrying motor cars as well as purely private cars pay but a proportion of the cost of building and maintaining the highways.

Present Fees Called Sufficient

Mr. Williams opened the hearing by stating briefly the plan proposed at the last session of the Legislature, first in the form of a bill, and later by agreement that the Public Works Department with the aid of the Public Utilities Department, seek to solve the ever-increasing problem of the use of the highways.

He said that the matter of taxing the cars to build and maintain the state highways had been decided upon, only the rates had been decided upon, and that the general proposition, that the \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 paid into the state Treasury from the motor vehicles of all kinds in the State was not sufficient to maintain the highways and that in-

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AMERICAN DRINKERS PAYING SHARE OF BERMUDA'S TAXES

Exports Records for 16 Months Show Cargoes of 750,000 Bottles With Sales Value of \$6,000,000

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 12 (P).—American who buy liquor from bootleggers contributed indirectly \$157,204.80 to the Government of Bermuda in the form of an export tax of \$2.40 on each case shipped from the Island between April, 1922, and Sept. 1, last.

During this period, rumrunners have taken out of Bermuda more than sixty thousand cases, as well as 41 barrels of liquor, all of which has found a market in New York and vicinity. This is a total of more than 750,000 bottles which, at an average retail price of \$8 a bottle, would mean a return of \$6,000,000 on cargoes that were bought here for about \$1,000,000.

Most of this business has been carried on by a New York man, who so far has been successful in landing all his shipments. The purchase prices of this man's cargoes amount to \$468,615 for 30,246 cases, or 362,952 bottles, which, if retailed at \$8 each, brought him a return of \$2,903,616. His schooner carries a crew of nine men and has made 11 trips.

In addition to this dealer, two others with headquarters in New York are in the Bermuda trade, one of whom has made four trips and the other three. Nine other vessels have left Bermuda with cargoes of liquor for delivery in the United States. Three have come to grief, falling into the hands of American revenue cutters; the other six did not return.

It is reported here by those familiar with the trade that the rumrunner has been very successful in his business well organized. He must advise the purchaser as to the time the vessel may be expected off the three-mile limit and must be prepared to receive his consignment there. One of these rumrunners averaged for a few weeks during the present summer one trip every 14 days, taking on each voyage a cargo ranging in value from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

During the last few weeks fewer cargoes destined for the American market have left Hamilton. This, it is said, has been due to the fact that large steamers going direct from England and Scotland to New York are able to undersell those engaged in trading on a smaller scale out of

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DRY LAW A FIXTURE, SENATORS DECLARE

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declaration from the convention on cigarettes. A department conference earlier in the day had adopted a resolution against nicotine as a radical poison and deploring smoking of cigarettes by women and the sale of tobacco to minors.

Declaring that failure to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment imperils every other provision of the Constitution, the convention adopted a resolution protesting against any modification to permit beer and light wines and called upon all the organizations of the country to join in an education campaign for enforcement of all laws.

Asks United States to Protest

The commercial boycott to weaken prohibition laws in Norway, Finland and Iceland was deplored and the United States Government was asked to protest against such unjust and unrighteous proceedings. The women pledged themselves to a close study of municipal, county, state and national election campaigns and to work for an aroused dry electorate. Resolutions were also adopted for Christian moral teaching in all schools and colleges, for an international Near East committee, and for liquor regulations in the Philippine Islands.

Garland Powell asked the women to join the American Legion campaign to combat the radicals and urged general condemnation of the international youth day, Sept. 14, which, he said, the Communists were making the occasion for a drive to undermine the schools. He also urged endorsement of the Legion plan for a five-year total restriction on immigration into the United States.

Conferences on temperance instruction, medical temperance, women in industry, missions, and medal contests filled this morning. This afternoon the convention elects officers and hears speeches by state presidents and department chairmen.

COURT'S DECISION FAVORS GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1)

owner of the land in the technical sense of the word or had enforceable right to obtain legal ownership. Regarding the question of such contracts being affected by a change of sovereignty, the court held that private rights are to be respected by the new territorial sovereign, a contrary opinion being against the letter and spirit of the minorities treaty and the provisions of the Peace Treaty.

In regard to settlers holding their lands under the Pachtverträge the court laid down that these contracts established a very close relationship between the holder and the lands and conferred on the holder certain important rights to the land, while, furthermore, the Pachtverträge were not affected by a transfer of sovereignty. The court decided finally that the exchange of Pachtverträge against tenenztverträge was a reasonable and proper operation in the ordinary course of land management by a Prussian state which had maintained its administration and property rights in the ceded territories until they passed to Poland, and that these Pachtverträge, being not contrary to armistice conditions, could not be invalidated. The court's opinion was apparently unanimous, as no judge expresses dissent.

MANCHESTER PLANS EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 12 (Special).—The Manchester School Committee has decided to have a survey of the educational situation of the city made and a program laid out for the next 25 years. The municipal finance commission has agreed to approve an initial expenditure of \$5000 for this investigation, and the educational research department of Columbia University has been engaged to undertake the work.

Dr. George D. Strayer of New York

EVENTS TONIGHT

Edison Employees' Club, celebration at 25 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.
New England Conference on Evangelism, Tremont Temple, 7:30.
Roxbury Historical Society, quarterly meeting, Roxbury Court House, 7:45.

Theaters

Copy—The Times, 8:15.
Keith—Vaudeville, 2, 8, 10.
Hollis—Take a Chance, 8:10.
Majestic—The Covered Wagon (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—The Cat and the Canary, 8:30.
St. James—Barnum Was Right, 8:15.
Shubert—The Sign of the Cross, 8:15.
Sullivan—Run, Run, Run, 8:15.
Tremont—The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly, 8.
Wilbur—Sally, Irene and Mary, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Edison Free Cooking School, 18 Boylston Street, 2 p. m.
Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association, meeting at Lynnfield.
American Prison Association, fifty-third annual convention, 491 Boylston Street.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAA (Boston)—7 to 9:15, Concert, 9:20, organ recital, 9:45, readings.
WGI (Medford Hills)—7:30 to 10, Lecture by the Scientific American, concert program by the Salvation Army Staff Band.
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—7:30 to 10:30, Talks, songs, and orchestral selections.
WVNY (Schenectady)—Silent night.
WJZ (New York City)—8 to 11, Talks and musical selections.
WOR (Newark)—8 to 11, Vocal and instrumental numbers.
WRC (Washington)—7 to 11, Children's hour; musical recital.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

City, representing the university, addressed the city authorities on this matter and told them that a group of 15 experienced investigators from his department could make a survey in about three months. The purpose of the work is to uncover defects in buildings and organization and congestion of schools, and also to make recommendations for the future enlargement of the public school system.

"L" MEN CLOSE PAY RISE CASE

Attorney for Company Takes Charge of Proceedings

With a request for a wage rise of 34 cents an hour above the present rate of 51 cents, a higher rate for one-man cars, time-and-a-half for all overtime work, an increase of 10 cents an hour for special work in handling snow, and the reduction of working hours from nine to eight, James H. Vahey, representing the employees of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company, closed the case for the men this morning before the board of arbitrators now taking testimony in the dispute between the company and its union employees.

William T. Egan, president of Division 600 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, was the last witness called by Mr. Vahey, before Pitt F. Drew, president and counsel of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company, opened the case for the company. After questioning Mr. Egan, Mr. Drew called Frank E. Frystrand, treasurer of the company to the stand; H. H. Hanson, vice-president and general manager, was expected to testify before the close of today's proceedings. Charles H. Donahue, Boston, the neutral member of the board, presided. It is expected that the hearing, which is being held in the Kimball Building, will be continued tomorrow.

In concluding the case for the men Mr. Vahey quoted previous wage decisions in Massachusetts and elsewhere as precedents for the contention that the financial condition of the employer does not affect his obligation to pay a living wage to his employees. Testimony purporting to show that the existing rate of 51 cents an hour paid by the company to the men in Boston does not constitute a living wage was introduced yesterday when Mr. Vahey called to the stand 10 employees and members of employees' families.

WARSAW & LONDON BANK OPENS SOON

WARSAW, Sept. 12.—The Warsaw & London Bank will be opened here this month, with a paid up capital of £250,000, entirely subscribed in England.
The board of directors is composed of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough, Hugh Lawrence Fletcher Moore, and J. Henry Thomas for England; Henry Karpinski, the largest pulp manufacturer in Poland, and Emil Swida, director of the Warsaw gas plant.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report.
Boston and Vicinity: Moderate south to west winds; overcast weather.
Northern New England: Showers tonight, Thursday partly cloudy, moderate temperature; moderate south to west winds.
Southern New England: Unsettled with probably showers tonight; Thursday fair and cooler; moderate south to west winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)

Albany	66	Kansas City	60
Atlantic City	70	Memphis	70
Boston	58	Montreal	59
Buffalo	56	Nantucket	54
Calgary	22	New Orleans	80
Charleston	76	New York	64
Chicago	54	Philadelphia	66
Denver	48	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	48	Portland, Me.	58
Eastport	52	Portland, Ore.	60
Elkton	78	San Francisco	58
Hatteras	76	St. Louis	58
Helena	42	St. Paul	48
Jacksonville	74	Washington	66

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 1:12 p. m. Thursday, 1:36 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:31 p. m.

You Will Find
"Unusual Things from Everywhere"

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BELGRADE ANXIOUS CONCERNING FIUME; ITALY STANDS FIRM

(Continued from Page 1)

portance in the Adriatic is doomed and Italian aspirations in connection with Fiume are defeated. This is impossible for Signor Mussolini calmly to accept. It would be a political setback he is obviously unprepared to meet. Therefore, a striking Italian move toward nothing less than annexation of Fiume is expected soon, both in informed diplomatic quarters in London and in Belgrade and Prague.

Italy Back of Premier

Holding the Corfu archipelago and Brindisi, Signor Mussolini has the Adriatic in the hollow of his hand, and there would be exceeding surprise here were he to evacuate the Greek islands before the Fiume dispute is settled to his satisfaction. He has got the whole Italian nation solidly back of him in his action toward Greece and the adoption by him of just as energetic a policy in connection with Yugoslavia and Fiume would make him doubly an Italian national hero.

The Monitor informant declared there is nothing to indicate that Signor Mussolini dislikes such popular esteem or hesitates to stand in the spotlight, even though a considerable part of the peace-loving world is not in sympathy with his role.

War Material Found

A man who is in close touch with Sofia told the Monitor correspondent last night that the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission has discovered that considerable supplies of munitions of war have been smuggled into Bulgaria from Turkey and that the Bulgarians were secretly in the market to purchase additional ammunition. Full confirmation was had of a Berlin special dispatch printed in the Monitor more than a month ago to the effect that Mustafa Kemal Pasha was getting rid of a lot of his war matériel and that large quantities were finding their way into the Balkan States.

There is no disguising the fact that the situation there is not conducive to lasting peace. The Little Entente is becoming increasingly hostile to interference by the big Entente in their affairs. They do not like Italy's game in Corfu any more than they like it in Fiume and if Signor Mussolini continues to use the big stick there and to set Albanians against Greeks, Greeks against Albanians, and other nations one against another his stick is liable to precipitate hostilities anew in Europe.

MAINE CENTRAL ADDS TO PULPWOOD RATE

The Maine Central Railroad has filed with the New England Freight Association, this city, a schedule of new local rates on pulpwood, that is expected to yield annually \$200,000 additional revenue to that railroad.

The proposed change affects prominent New England paper mills and it is made plain that the mills will seek to obtain their pulpwood as near home as possible, if the proposed advances in rates are put into effect, thus putting further requirements on the forests of Maine.

The traffic manager of the Maine Central made it plain that this is only the first action looking toward increased revenue from pulpwood. Sometime this month, he expects to arrange the details of advanced rates in connection with the Bowdoin Movement.

Prof. Lyman C. Newell, head of the department of chemistry at the college of liberal arts, Boston University, is to lecture today before the section of history of chemistry at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society which is now being held in Milwaukee. His subject will be, "Robert Brown and the discovery of the Bowman Movement."

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nection with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, which would affect 75 per cent or more of the pulpwood used in Maine. Both these actions are direct blows at the conservation policy of leading Maine paper mills, which have been obtaining a large portion of their timber in Canada, in order to give their own forest lands a chance to recuperate from wasteful cutting and the effects of insect damage to spruce trees.

FILIPINOS PURPOSE TO MAKE GEN. WOOD MERE FIGUREHEAD

MANILA, Sept. 12 (P).—The controversy between Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood and native Government officials and party leaders was revived when Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, and Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, declared in public addresses that it was their intention "to reduce the Governor-General to a mere figurehead."

Senor Roxas said: "Filipino members of the Cabinet and our other representatives in the Government have encroached on the powers and prerogatives of the Governor-General. That's true. We have encroached upon the rights of the Governor-General because in that guise liberties are won."

Senor Quezon said: "It will not be betraying any secret here if I say that our object is to reduce the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to a mere figurehead. It is unpatriotic for any Filipino to stand by Governor Wood in his policies."

The Senate president referred to the British self-governing colonies and said that the Filipinos wanted a government similar to them.

CO-OPERATIVE CLOSES 12,000 BU. APPLE SALE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 12 (Special).—The New Hampshire Co-operative Marketing Association announced today the sale of 12,000 bushels of McIntosh Red and Baldwin apples to the Boston market, shipment of which is being made in carload lots.

This is the largest sale ever made in this State by producers acting co-operatively. Sales are made direct to retailers in all cases and not to middlemen, so that both producer and consumers profit by the elimination of other steps in distribution. The association plans to extend this service to its members, especially to the Massachusetts markets. It has developed for this trade new packages of one and two dozen apples, which are in great demand.

PROFESSOR NEWELL TO LECTURE

Prof. Lyman C. Newell, head of the department of chemistry at the college of liberal arts, Boston University, is to lecture today before the section of history of chemistry at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society which is now being held in Milwaukee. His subject will be, "Robert Brown and the discovery of the Bowman Movement."

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USE OF CRANK-CASE OIL AS FUEL ON INCREASE BY GARAGE OWNERS

Boston Men Prove Its Value in Heaters—Saves Coal Costs and Eliminates Waste Problem

While some persons questioned the possibility of using for heating purposes the 15,000,000 gallons of drainage crank-case oil now thrown away from the 500,000 automobiles, as told in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, investigation today revealed that at least one other garage, in addition to those already mentioned, is successfully burning this byproduct.

The manager of a large Boston garage that puts its crank case oil into the fuel tank, said today that as modern motorists changed the oil in the engines every 500 or 1000 miles instead of every 2000, as they used to, it was an increasing advantage to salvage what until now has usually gone to waste.

Has Heating Power

In this garage, that gives crank case service, the oil drained off from the motors is collected in barrels, thoroughly strained to remove all refuse, and then poured into the fuel tank to be used in connection with the ordinary fuel oil. It has proved entirely satisfactory, the manager said, because of its great heating power.

"This practice has a double value," he said, "it saves us money for fuel, and saves also carrying the waste stuff away. There is really no proper place to put drainage oil, for the city does not allow it to go into the sewer. Most of us pour it out on the ground. Use it for fuel—that is the best answer."

It takes from 125 to 130 gallons of ordinary fuel oil to give the heating equivalent of a ton of hard coal, according to an estimate given by an oil equipment company today, which means that a house usually heated by eight tons of coal a winter would require 1200 gallons of oil. Lubricating oil has a heating value practically as great, this company said, and could be added to the other quite satisfactorily. Since the amount of this oil in use is greatly increasing, the salvaging of it becomes increasingly important.

Chicago Uses It

The superintendent of a large garage in Brookline that uses drainage oil in its furnace said today that he was thoroughly in favor of it. Extra precautions are taken in straining it to remove the refuse that accumulates, such as grit, sand, grease, metal particles, and even cleaning rags thrown into it by careless chauffeurs. Whatever gasoline might have dropped in from leaky pistons, he said, soon evaporated.

The Cadillac service station officials, in speaking of the possibilities that

there were in the waste oil, said that their Chicago service station was using this oil for fuel, and thought it most desirable.

CANADIAN UNIONS IN ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

hibiting one-man trolley cars; (2) that restaurant and hotel employees handling food be submitted to medical examination periodically to safeguard guests against diseases; (3) that the Quebec Government be asked to appoint a Minister of Education to inaugurate free, compulsory and equal education, to supply uniform textbooks, and to employ only certified teachers at decent minimum wage; (4) that the Dominion Government be asked to assume the responsibility for the well-being of the harvesters imported from the old country and prevent their drifting into unemployment in cities; (5) that compulsory inspection of all locomotives be required and strictly enforced; (6) that oriental labor be excluded and the activities of oriental residents be subject to government supervision.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 12.—After a sharp debate in which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was attacked and defended, congress voted, 101 to 53, to continue its present relations to the American Federation of Labor and the international trade unions.

BRITISH REVENUE LESS

LONDON, Sept. 12.—National revenue for the week ended Sept. 8 was £10,770,939, compared with £11,730,001 the previous week; expenditures were £10,067,311, compared with £11,450,602, and the floating debt outstanding was £810,521,500, as compared with £806,266,500.

MILITARY CONVENTION DENIED

By Special Cable
ROME, Sept. 12.—The Turkish Embassy in Rome has issued a statement denying that Turkey is negotiating a secret military convention with Bulgaria.

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GEORGIAN CAFETERIA EDUCATES EATER TO SELECT RIGHT FOOD

Cleanliness, maximum food quality and attractiveness, superior service and reasonableness of prices are included in the goal set by William E. Smith and Verne Philbrook in the new Georgian cafeteria which they opened at noon today at 142 Massachusetts Avenue, Back Bay, and which it is claimed surpasses everything of the kind heretofore seen in Boston. A silvered grill costing \$7000 makes it possible to have steaks and chops cooked to order.

Ice tables for the display of cold foods and steam tables and ovens for keeping things hot, yet fresh and not dried, allow patrons to see the food before they select it. Smith says, themselves, as it were, from the kitchen range and pantry.

Fixtures are for the most part silvered as well as nicked, to insure cleanliness, and are arranged for the comfort of the workers, as well as the service of the guests. The furnishings are rich and harmonious.

Laboratory experiments conducted by direction of Mr. Smith enable him to have the food so prepared as to retain their finest flavors and values. "Cafeterias are the most economical places to eat in," Mr. Smith says, because you pay for just what you eat and no more. You have one slice of toast or one pat of butter, which is just what you want, and pay two cents for it. When you first come in to a place like this everything looks so good to you, you are liable to take more than you can eat, but you soon get used to it, and learn how to select according to your real appetite."

Another Georgian cafeteria will be opened by Mr. Smith in about a week at 242 Huntington Avenue, across from Symphony Hall.

CAN PLANT ACQUIRED

The Continental Can Company has purchased the can and tube departments of the National Can Corporation at Detroit, Mich.

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BOSTON

Good Food Brings a Good Mood

LEAGUE, IF 1924 AMERICAN ISSUE, IS EXPECTED TO WIN 'IRISH VOTE'

Election of Ireland to League, Assuring Erin's Autonomy, May Color United States Politics

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Americans of Irish descent see in Ireland's election to the League of Nations an historic step toward the permanence of Erin's independence. They declare that it is now "guaranteed" against any possible interference by Great Britain with Irish domestic liberties. It was to secure League protection for Irish freedom that the Free State sought admission. Sept. 10, 1923, the date of Ireland's entry into the League Assembly will therefore rank in importance, it is asserted, with Dec. 6, 1921, the date on which the British Empire by treaty granted self-governing "dominion status" to the Irish Free State.

Irish-Americans used to be anti-League as the irreconcilable Republicans of the Senate. Their opposition was based mainly on the contention that the League guaranteed to member nations the status quo of their territories and possessions. Ireland's sons in America considered that the League forever blasted the hopes of Irish home-rule and yoked Erin for eternity to the British Crown. For that reason, and for the additional reason that the new Wilson faction failed to bring Erin's cause before the Paris Peace Conference, the "Irish vote" in 1920 went almost solidly to Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge. A year later the Irish Free State was set up, and Irish-American hostility to the League gradually disappeared. If the League is an issue in the 1924 presidential campaign, the "Irish vote" is likely to go to the party that is pro-League.

There are still anti-League Irish in the United States, though they are overwhelmingly in the minority. They belong to the De Valera group which espouses a republic for Ireland instead of a "Free State" appendage of Great Britain. Probably this remnant of Irish-American anti-League sentiment is vindicated of their viewpoint in the League's failure to act in the Italian-Grecian crisis. They are likely to argue that if the League of Nations could not or would not prevent Italy from oppressing Greece, it is even less likely to restrain a Great Britain that some day might bully the Irish Free State.

Cuban Parallel

Such a theory leaves probabilities out of account. Granting "dominion status" for Ireland was one of the greatest acts of vision which modern British statesmanship ever performed. It is not thinkable that any British Government would violate Ireland's freedom except in the contingency that the Irish Government would do something menacing to Great Britain's territorial security. The British would stop Ireland from converting itself, single-handed or in alliance with another government, into a military and naval power to the British Isles, just as the United States, under the Platt amendment, would debar Cuba from executing such a threat at United States' safety.

An American of Irish ancestry, who is enthusiastic over Erin's entry into the League of Nations, is Patrick Tumulty, secretary of former President Woodrow Wilson. While Mr. Wilson was at Paris, Mr. Tumulty continually urged him to work for "dominion status" for Ireland and its inclusion in the League on terms of equality with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. At that time Irish-Americans were demanding that the American delegation should formally present Erin's cause to the Peace Conference. They were aggrieved that a hearing was denied the American-Irish deputation—Edward F. Dunne, Frank P. Walsh and Michael F. Doyle. Mr. Tumulty, having telegraphed President Wilson that American public opinion strongly favored self-governing status for Ireland under the British Crown, the President replied: "I firmly believe that when the League is once organized, it will afford a forum not now available for bringing the opinion of the world and of the United States in particular on just such problems as the Irish question."

Wilson Idea Materializes

"The ideas at the back of President Wilson's head," said Mr. Tumulty to this writer today, "are materializing in events at Geneva. He was looking far beyond a mere recognition of the Irish republic. He was seeking to accomplish its security and guarantee its permanence through the instrumentality of a world court like the League of Nations. What would it have availed Ireland to have been granted dominion self-government or independence unless contemporane-

ously with the grant there was set up an instrumentality that would guarantee and protect it?"

The Irish Free State, its American friends believe, is now on a firm foundation. Admission to the League coincides almost to the hour a year ago (Sept. 9, 1922), when the government of President William T. Cosgrave took office. The Cosgrave party retained control of the Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament) as a result of the recent general elections, and Mr. Cosgrave is expected to be re-named president of the executive council on Sept. 19. The Emerald Isle has been pacified in consequence of repressive measures by President Cosgrave and General Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense. Under their direction a stern policy of executions, arrests and deportations has been carried out. Today, between 11,000 and 12,000 political revolutionists languish in Irish jails or internment camps. Countless others are in exile, having fled across the Ulster border or into Scotland, Wales and England. A "city guard" of 4,000 strong now patrols Ireland in ceaseless pursuit of trouble-breeders. It was that force which recently cornered Eamon de Valera, though since then he has been elected to the republican minority in Parliament. But the republican army has melted away and the Cosgrave-Mulcahy régime is invincibly installed.

In the United States the Irish Free State has two representatives. One is stationed in Washington—Prof. T. A. Smiddy, its commissioner, but is without diplomatic rank. The other is Lindsay Crawford, trade commissioner at New York. Professor Smiddy, an authority on Irish economics, is now in Ireland, but will return to Washington. As soon as Great Britain sets the precedent of permitting Canada independent official relations with the United States—an ideal long cherished at Ottawa—the Irish Free State is not likely to lag far behind in seeking diplomatic status for itself at Washington.

NORTHEASTERN PICKS NEW ASSISTANT DEAN

Maurice E. Field, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who is now attending Harvard Law School, has been appointed assistant dean of the Evening School of Commerce and Finance of Northeastern University. He has just returned from the Pacific coast, where he had charge of training a sales force for a large Chicago firm. In his new position he will do field work as an assistant to Dean Carl D. Smith.

The Evening School of Commerce and Finance of Northeastern University will open for the school year on Sept. 24. At present the registration is 30 per cent greater than it was a year ago at this time, with indications of a still further increase by the time the school gets under way again. Inquiries as to the various courses are 100 per cent greater than they were a year ago. Registration for all the schools at Northeastern is taking a very pronounced increase this year. In one or more cases being almost doubled.

MR. UNDERHILL NOT TO RUN

Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Ninth District Representative from Massachusetts, declared yesterday in a public statement that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate, although he admits that he has received many assurances of support should he seek that position. He says that he can "be of greater service to Massachusetts by strict attention to the many matters of importance affecting her welfare which will come before the House."

NEW ENGLAND ROTARIANS MEET

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 12 (AP).—About 600 Rotarians are here for the New England Conclave which lasts through Friday noon. The sessions are at Lake Bomoseen, 15 miles west of here. Rodfield Proctor, Governor, was among those extending the welcome of Vermont at the opening meeting. George H. Cooper of Pittsfield, Mass., district rotary governor, also was a speaker.

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GASOLINE DEALERS TO BE SUMMONED

State to Invoke Legal Aid If Information Is Refused

Four dealers in gasoline, who so far have refused to co-operate with the Commission on the Necessaries of Life by forwarding information relating to their business, will be compelled to submit the required information through the issuance of summonses, if they fail to answer a registered letter sent out demanding the facts in question, it is said at the department.

The investigation is being made as a result of a complaint lodged with the state authorities by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, that the people of Massachusetts are being discriminated against in the purchase of gasoline by being called upon to pay higher prices than those paid by consumers in other states.

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission, addressed a questionnaire to 50 of the principal gasoline dealers in the State in which he asked for information relative to the source of their supply, amount used per month, margin of profit, net profit with similar data. Of the 50, 46 dealers, representing jobbers, refiners and retailers, have replied.

The information submitted by them will be turned over to the full board meeting of the commission on Friday of this week. The commission will consider the progress of the investigation and decide upon what action to take in regard to the complaint.

V. M. C. A. ROOM REGISTRY

A greater demand than ever by young men is now being made at the Huntington Avenue branch of the V. M. C. A. for rooms, more than 1,000 having applied during last month. The demand is far in excess of the 300 rooms available at the dormitory of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. building, so the association, anxious to help obtain approved living quarters for as many as possible, is operating a busy room registry which now embraces 100 houses in the vicinity of the "Y" building.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Salmon, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor Moon, Watertown, Mass.
Miss Josephine Garner, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Harold McAleer, Gardiner, Me.
H. A. McAleer, Gardiner, Me.
Mrs. Leigh Proctor, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Ethelinda T. Booth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Lulu B. Grievess, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Beulah Millam Warner, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss May Franklin, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Alma Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Cleve H. Cullum, Jacksonville, Fla.
Robert S. Matheson, Chicago, Ill.
Rosa D. Matheson, Chicago, Ill.
Hazel Brady, Montclair, N. J.
Edward B. Fritz, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. E. B. Fritz, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Jeanette Goldsmith, New York City.
Raoul Sasseville, Montreal, Can.
Paul Bouthiller, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Peter Steele, Lynn, Mass.
Olive Dacier, Lynn, Mass.
Eva Sasseville, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Joseph Goggin, Dorchester, Mass.
Hugh Stuart Campbell, Wilmette, Ill.
Miss Maude M. Lancaster, Akron, O.
J. W. Holt, Junia, Neb.
Claire Gropel, New York City.
Mrs. Millie Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Lydia George, Kansas City, Mo.
Mme. Engel Sumner.
Mrs. Alma Tauber, Hartford, Conn.
Mary E. Payne, Washington, D. C.

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AND whatever may be said or printed against a young man's conservatively smart suit or topcoat, no one can justifiably dispute the excellent taste of the young man who wears them.

For aspect or retrospect Scott's Young Men's Clothes as sponsored by this house will always serve well and wisely.

Young Men's Distinctive Styles in Suits and Topcoats, \$45 to \$55

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Drive Opens to Prevent Exploiting Adirondacks

State Chamber to Meet Sept. 24 to Take Up Issue

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (Special).—Announcing what it styles "the Adirondack raid," the Committee to Prevent the Exploitation of the Adirondacks urges the people of New York State to vote "No" at the November election on the Ferris amendment to the state Constitution.

The Ferris amendment, it is pointed out, proposes to allow private interests, as lessees of the State, to build and operate water-power plants on the State's lands in the forest reserve, to gridiron the state forests with high tension electric wires, and to cut down millions of trees to make lanes for the transmission lines.

CONCORD OBSERVES 288TH ANNIVERSARY

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 12 (Special).—The two hundred and eighty-eighth anniversary of the incorporation of Concord as a township was observed quietly today. Founded only 15 years after the landing of the Pilgrims Concord was the first inland settlement in this State.

It had been hoped to complete the permanent World War memorial at the easterly end of the Common in Concord Center in time for dedication today, but the bronze casting, bearing the names of the heroes, to be placed on a large boulder, was not completed and the dedicatory exercises probably will be held April 19, 1924.

N. E. RAIL MERGER TO BE DISCUSSED

State Chamber to Meet Sept. 24 to Take Up Issue

In preparation for the forthcoming hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the question of the consolidation of the railroads of New England, which are to commence in Boston, Sept. 24, President Edwin W. Smith, of the State Chamber of Commerce, has called a joint meeting of the board of directors of the State Chamber and the officials of all the member organizations to be held at Worcester the evening of Sept. 19.

It is expected that every chamber of commerce and board of trade in the State will be represented, as well as many prominent trade associations. The meeting will be convened at Hotel Bancroft at 6 o'clock. A special committee of the State Chamber, of which Alton D. Edes of Plymouth is chairman, has completed a careful study of the report of the joint New England railroad committee, and will present its recommendations for action thereon to the directors at this meeting.

There is keen interest in what the committee may recommend as the local chambers have been awaiting action by the state organization. Since the report of the Storow committee was issued in July, the State Chamber has distributed both directly and in conjunction with its member organizations more than 6,000 copies of the report, which have been read and studied by business men throughout Massachusetts as has been no other public document of recent times.

THREE PER CENT ALIEN QUOTAS URGED FOR PERMANENT POLICY

Commissioner-General of Immigration Says Present Law Is Blamed for Hardships It Does Not Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The 3 per cent immigration law, after 2 years of operation, bids fair to become the permanent basis of United States immigration policy. This is the opinion of W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who holds that the immigration law is not to blame for most of the hardships, humanitarian and economic, attributed to it. He says:

The reports of thousands of destitute aliens refused admittance, severed families, and so forth, are exaggerated and misleading. Most of these stories arise from the fact that under the present system it is impossible to count the quotas until the immigrants reach port. This means that there must often be some delay, while the quotas are being checked up, and the first report that gets out is that shiploads of immigrants have been turned back because of "full quotas." Later investigation would prove many of these searched reports incorrect.

Also many aliens are turned back because of restrictions having nothing to do with the quota law, which, however, usually gets the blame for it all. Last year out of 2,500 aliens denied entry, only 260 were returned to their countries because of quota restrictions. The remedy, of course, is a system by which immigrants would be sifted out as they embark for America. Under this system, the "red tape" which makes enforcement of the monthly quotas such a burden could be done away with.

The employer is disgruntled because he has to adjust his business to the average labor supply. In the old days, he could depend on an unlimited supply for peak business. The fact that he complains of labor shortage means usually that he has not learned to adjust his business to the labor market, or that conditions in the industry are not such as to draw labor from more crowded industries.

The immigration law has done more for labor than the tariff, strikes, and all the industrial legislation of recent years. It has given the laborer more continued employment, at a better wage. Unrestricted immigration put the unskilled American laborer in a hopeless situation. He could not compete with foreign labor, willing to work at any wages, under any conditions. The immigration law has raised the dignity of labor.

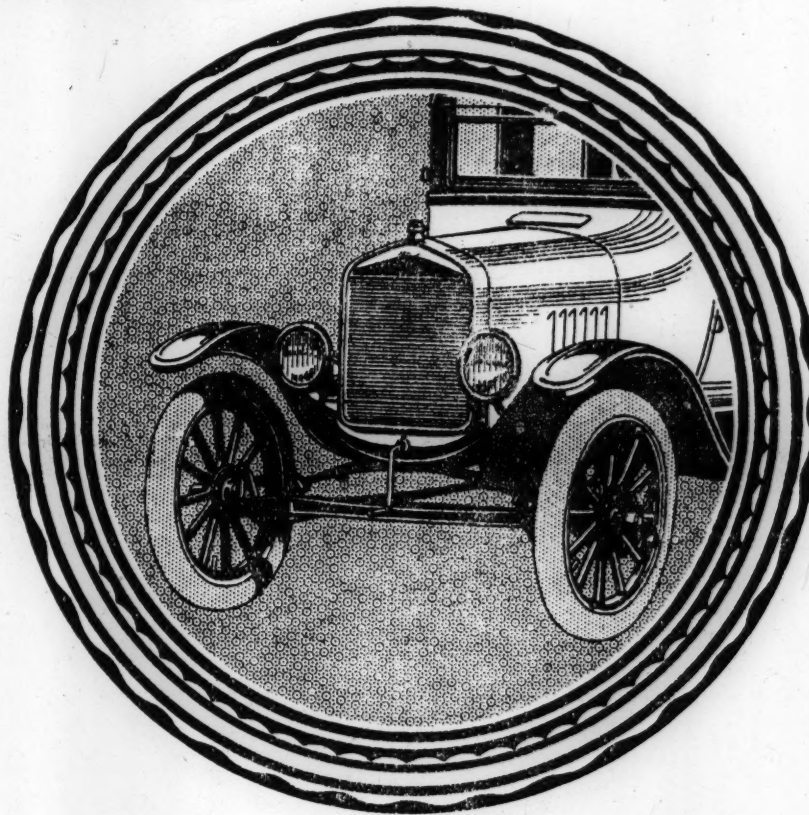
LAWYER ASSISTANT COURSE

In order to save time for the busy lawyer, Boston University is planning to graduate a new kind of secretary. About 15 girls are to be selected from among the senior class of the college of secretarial science to take an intensive course of training for lawyers' assistants, according to T. Lawrence Davis, dean of the college.

HUNTINGTON NAMES ASSISTANT

Henry J. Doermann, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and of Harvard University, has been appointed assistant headmaster of Huntington School. Mr. Doermann has had an extensive experience in eastern and western private and public schools.

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FRANCE'S POLICY
NOT DICTATORIAL

M. Poincaré Will However Insist on Surrender—Pledges Seized Will Be Worked

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 12.—France appears to have made up its mind that passive resistance in the Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland will shortly cease, and the speech which Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Chancellor, is expected to deliver today is awaited with keen expectancy. It is taken for granted that it will be an important pronouncement, following a series of conversations the German Chancellor has had with the French Ambassador in Berlin.

Many statements have been made as to the nature of these conversations, but it can be categorically stated that at not one of them did Dr. Stresemann make an offer for the cessation of passive resistance. It is admitted at the French Foreign Office that there are difficulties in the way. First of all, Dr. Stresemann has the Nationalists to consider. They are strong party, but not stronger than the Socialists, who desire the Ruhr struggle to be brought to an end in the interest of social peace and order.

The opinion here is that Dr. Stresemann will go to the utmost limit of conciliation. The French Government knows already the concessions he will ask.

Surrender Demanded First
These, if granted, would mean return to the state of things which existed on Jan. 11 when the French and Belgians entered the Ruhr Valley. It is not generally believed that these demands will be conceded. Raymond Poincaré will insist on surrender first, and when the capitulation is effected, discussion on certain of the German demands will take place later on.

Negotiations if they begin, and they must start sooner or later, will be on the basis of M. Poincaré's reply to Marquess Curzon's note. When passive resistance ceases, the Germans must give their co-operation in obtaining the coal and coke due France and Belgium. The blockade of the Ruhr will be raised, but the pledged seizure will be worked. Gradually the expelled officials will be allowed to return and the railwaymen, who have been on strike for seven months, will be reinstated by degrees. The German Government will press for all ordinances and decrees issued by the International Rhineland Commission and General Degoutte to be rescinded.

France Not to Be Dictatorial
There seems no reason why this request should not be partially granted, but all those orders safeguarding French and Belgian interests will be maintained until the need for their application no longer exists. Anxious as Germany is to bring the economic fight in the Ruhr to an end, she is while animated by a spirit of firmness will not be dictatorial or overbearing.

It is in the interest of France that industrial peace shall be restored to the Ruhr as soon as possible, for it is from industry that reparations will eventually come. There must be peace if once the reparations problem is solved and industrial agreements are to be made.

It may be that there will not only be economic agreements but industrial participation. But even if Ger-

many and France get together and come to an understanding as to guarantees for making reparations, it will be some time before any economic arrangements can be discussed. As soon as concrete proposals are submitted for settling reparations, Mr. Poincaré will make the British Government acquainted with them. He has always said that he would take this course. Though nothing more has been done to compose the differences between France and England, there is no rupture of the Entente. France still considers herself a loyal ally of England and will discuss with the British Government any scheme put forward by Germany for ending the conflict.

SELECTION SYSTEM
OF JURIES PRAISED

Personalities and Politics Injected Into Hearing Held for Purpose of Bettering Service

The present jury system now in operation in Massachusetts was defended vigorously today before the special legislative commission which is making an investigation of it prior to reporting to the next Legislature by Joseph F. O'Connell, an attorney of Boston and former national representative; George R. Farnum of Melrose and by Atty. Thomas W. Proctor of the commission, who said that he usually had found that juries were criticized when they had given unsatisfactory verdicts in cases.

Mr. O'Connell launched into an attack on J. W. Allen, former Attorney-General, before he concluded his defense of the Massachusetts jury system and of the Boston Election Commissioners. He asserted that Mr. Allen was chagrined in failing to convict Charles Ponzi of larceny after the federal court had sentenced him to imprisonment. He claimed that Mr. Allen had sought to convict in the Ponzi case to forward his political ambition to become Governor of Massachusetts.

Vigorous Attack
Mr. O'Connell made the most vigorous attack on efforts to change the jury system, moved to make his attack on Attorney Allen after George R. Farnum, a Melrose attorney, had insisted that the system in this State is working satisfactorily and that there is really nothing wrong with it.

Frank W. Grinnell, secretary for the Massachusetts Bar Association, added to his remarks of yesterday afternoon explaining that he would not have the service of women on the jury compulsory. He said that he did not and had not opposed the making of women eligible for service on juries.

World Shorter Term
Mr. Grinnell said that he was opposed to having the term of jury service so long in Suffolk and Middlesex counties and indeed in all Massachusetts as it is. He did not define just how long he would have a juror serve but he insisted that a better class of men could be had in this State were the term of service shortened.

Mr. O'Connell said that he had found that Massachusetts juries compared favorably with those of any other state. He insisted there is nothing wrong with the system today, but that the public unrest following any war had characterized the service

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Herd Exhibited by Day and Rothrock of Spokane, (Wash.), Is One of Many Reasons for Success of Portland (Ore.) Exposition

rendered by jurors in Massachusetts, but no more so than elsewhere.

After Mr. O'Connell had finished with his attack on the former Attorney-General, who strode into the room in the State House just as the former Representative had finished with his personalities, the speaker devoted some time to a defense of the Boston Board of Election Commissioners, declaring them to be all "men of the highest type and unquestioned integrity."

Mr. O'Connell insisted that the special legislative commission visit the election board's rooms in the City Hall Annex of Boston and find out for themselves just how jurors are drawn and how they are checked up by the police. The speaker diverged from the main purport of his address to criticize slightly and inferentially the present police force of Boston, especially some of the men who, he insisted, had not been qualified to help the election commissioners check up the men drawn on the jury so well as some of the former policemen had been before the strike.

The Personal Equation
Yesterday afternoon's hearing developed varying opinions and the fact that many officials of smaller municipalities made up the jury lists from their own opinions as to the individual fitness of the citizens whose names were placed in the jury wheel.

Town and city clerks who told the special commission that they followed this method insisted that they thought their course entirely proper and the best method of getting qualified men for jury service.

Walter DeHaven Jones, city clerk of Melrose, was one official who said frankly that he did not hesitate to excuse men from service when he thought it best in the interest of the community to do so. He said that the Melrose officials use their own judgment in selecting jurors.

John J. Murphy of Holyoke and Rodolphus A. Swan of New Bedford admitted that they followed much the same method, and justified it on the ground of getting men of worth for jury service instead of men they knew nothing about.

Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, said that he believed that the best method should be women be compelled to sit on juries. He said that mothers of families could not be spared from their more important duties at home for such service.

DA VINCI CASE ADJOURNED

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Investigation into the authenticity of the Kansas City painting, "La Belle Ferronnière," has been adjourned. Bernard Berenson, the Boston Florentine expert having completed his evidence which will come before the Supreme Court in New York. It is expected that the inquiry will be resumed in a fortnight when the scene will be transferred to the Louvre Museum, where the supposedly genuine Da Vinci will be removed from its frame and confronted with the Hahn canvas.

BUILDING SHOWS INCREASE
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Building in leading American cities during August increased 13.9 per cent over the same month last year, and involved an expenditure of \$205,230,374, the heaviest since May, according to statistics compiled by Dun's Review. New York City led with an expenditure of \$47,920,568.

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FRANCE AND GERMANY APPEAR
TO BE NEARING A SETTLEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

without many necessary comforts. This realization is an aid to Dr. Stresemann in arriving at some kind of a settlement of the outstanding problems of foreign affairs. Developments of the last few weeks have greatly changed the entire German situation, and the Nation today is more favorable to an understanding with France than at any time since the Ruhr Valley was occupied on Jan. 10.

This makes the task of the Government not so difficult as it would have been had Wilhelm Cuno attempted to parley with the French. The conferences which Dr. Stresemann has had with Pierre de Margerie, the French Ambassador in Berlin, followed on a call which Dr. Stresemann made at the French Embassy in the Paris-Platz after he assumed office.

Chancellor's "Courtesy" Visit
This call might be construed as a "courtesy" visit by the new Chancellor. M. de Margerie is one of the most experienced diplomatists in the French service, and the conversation was tactfully brought round to the policy of the new Stresemann Government. The Chancellor, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, assured M. de Margerie of the desire of his Government to reach an understanding with France and Belgium, but he stressed Germany's determination to uphold its inviolability, and declared that the Ruhr and Rhineland must remain German. In this connection it was added that M. de Margerie informed Dr. Stresemann that the French Government had frequently asserted that it had no territorial ambitions in this connection, and merely wanted a guarantee that Germany would respect its obligations under the Versailles Treaty.

There have been further conversations between Dr. Stresemann and M. de Margerie along these lines and well-informed opinion here and in Berlin is that the stage is set for a more open demarche and that developments may be expected any day or hour now.

Analogous to 1918 Position
There is little reason to doubt that when the terms are reached—as they will be reached soon—between France and Germany, they will be in accordance with the demands laid down by M. Poincaré.

Germany is now in a position analogous to that it occupied in 1918. The cold of the winter is already beginning to be felt and there is real hunger there. The task of Dr. Stresemann is to bring about a settlement.

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108 W. Lake St.
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Congress Hotel
Great Northern Hotel
Sherman Hotel

EXPOSITION PROVES MIDWAY
NOT ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

Pacific International Bars Side-Shows, but Attracts Great Throngs—Quality of Exhibits Is High

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Pacific International Live-Stock Exposition, held yesterday in this city, is one of the largest events of its kind in America, and it has grown rapidly from a small affair to its present size without any "concessions" as attractions.

The management of the Pacific International established it as an educational show, and its general manager, O. M. Plummer, was firm in the belief that it could be built up without resort to methods so commonly adopted to draw crowds. With him now is a host of people, some of them convinced against their will.

As compared with eastern and central states, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California are sparsely settled. Portland has about 350,000 people. Yet the Pacific International has a building covering 10 acres of ground, and a plant valued at \$750,000. Last year nearly 4000 pure bred animals were assembled here, and the attendance was 101,000 in the eight days it could be built up without resort to methods so commonly adopted to draw crowds. With him now is a host of people, some of them convinced against their will.

Not Financed by Great Companies
The money offered in premiums for the beef and dairy cattle, draft horses, sheep and hogs in 1922 was \$75,000. This year it is \$80,000. One notable thing about its organization is that it is not owned and operated and financed by the great companies interested in the commercial aspect of meat or meat animals. They are friendly to it and help support it, but the exposition's shares of stock are held by thousands of persons in various walks of life. The Oregon Legislature gave \$100,000 toward the building, and votes a sum every two years to be used as premium money.

Two years ago an industrial exhibits department was formed, and space therein is rented to manufacturers and merchants. They erect display booths, but they are not allowed to sell anything, and even the displays are censored rigorously. No article which serves as a substitute for standard food products is permitted on display. The restaurants and cafeterias are conducted under the direct supervision of the exposition itself.

Boys and Girls Encouraged
The only amusement feature is the night horse show. This has proven a sufficient attraction to draw crowds to add to those coming to see the animals. It is said to rank as one of the four best horse shows in the United States. It is the society event of Portland and the Pacific Coast.

Last year the various live-stock divisions were filled in about the following numbers: Beef cattle, 400; dairy cattle, 500; sheep and goats, 800; hogs, 450; draft horses, 150; show horses, 200. In a cluster around the live-stock show are assembled a number of other shows which increase the interest greatly. The western winter poultry and rabbit show is held in conjunction, as is the land products show, with instructive and beautiful displays of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits. The western dairy products show is concerned with the methods of production of cheese, butter, ice cream, and market milk of all kinds.

The Pacific International fosters and encourages boys' and girls' club work. In 1920 the exposition offered \$1500 for club exhibits and judging; in 1921 it was increased to \$2100; in 1922 to \$3525, and the premium list this year shows \$4330. Last year 150 animals were exhibited at the exposition by members of the clubs, and more than 80 members were there. This year more than 150 hogs alone are promised by the club members.

E. A. Stuart, of Seattle, is president of the exposition.

INDUSTRY FLOURISHES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Important growth in the industry of the Pacific Coast of Canada is noted in a report of the British Columbia Department of Industries here. According to this report there are now 2718 manufacturing establishments in British Columbia, turning out 482 different articles. Possibilities of the development of a big clay and pottery industry in British Columbia with the use of valuable clay deposits that exist in many districts are stressed in the report. "Clays of British Columbia are of such extent and variety that, coupled with the availability of silica and feldspar, a pottery industry should be possible," it says. "Last year Canada imported ceramic products to the value of \$8,851,652."

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Washington Observations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12
GIFFORD PINCHOT'S presidential or vice-presidential boom arouses mixed emotions in national Republican circles. In the first place, he has the disadvantage of hailing from Pennsylvania, which, because of its rock-ribbed Republicanism, traditionally commands relatively little respect from nominating conventions. "We'll carry Penn State with any old candidate," is the regulation view of party stalwarts. Republican organization leaders, too, felt that Pennsylvania gave an account of its own in 1920 in respect of the sinews of war. The State has been recognized as one of the standbys when it became necessary to pass the hat and replenish the war chest. In the Harding and Coolidge campaign, Pennsylvania's cash quota fell disappointingly short. Men who recall that circumstance say things might be different if Governor Pinchot were on the ticket. He spent \$125,000 to \$150,000 of his own money in his 1922 primary campaign.

Estanislao S. Zeballos, the Argentinian statesman now on a speaking tour of the United States, laments that he finds both ignorance and nonchalance of the American people with regard to the Latin republics. As prima facie evidence of how little is known in the United States of things beyond the equator, Dr. Zeballos produces a letter once written him by President Roosevelt. "Why," declares the señor from the pampas, "even the great 'Teddy' addressed me as 'Senator' when I've never been anything below the rank of a Cabinet Minister in my life, and, to the climax, my letter bore the destination of Buenos Aires, Brazil!" Dr. Zeballos probably includes among imperfections of the United States the fact that the most distinguished Argentinian now occupying Uncle Sam's attention is Luis Angel Firpo, a prize fighter.

Chief Justice William H. Taft was one of the popular heroes of the recent American Bar Association meeting at Minneapolis. He sat democratically among the ordinary delegates on the floor of the convention, made motions, voted, and generally participated in proceedings as one of the rank and file. The Chief Justice said privately to friends and brother lawyers that his ambition is to bring his colleagues of the Supreme Court bench into the closest possible contact with lawyers and laymen. He is anxious that the tribunal of highest instance shall be

"humanized" and "popularized" to the fullest extent compatible with its functions and traditions.

Unique publicity is being distributed from the office of the Governor of Alabama, William W. Brandon, on behalf of the presidential bid of Oscar Underwood. Accompanied by an autographed letter from the Governor, a persuasive pamphlet has been broadcast, epitomizing and eulogizing the public virtues of "Underwood of Alabama." The pamphlet is sponsored under the personal signatures of four former governors of the State. In addition to Governor Brandon, the panegyric reads: "His serene personality and his character stand out in his generation, worthy of the best traditions of Democratic leadership. At the present and all living former governors of Alabama, we make this joint statement, in order to challenge the suggestion that Underwood's citizenship in a southern state should, or will, in any degree whatever, detract from his availability for the reasonable assurance of his election, if nominated."

At the instigation of Johnston B. Campbell, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, the commission on Nov. 13 will be regaled with a report of personal interest to the 24,000,000 or 25,000,000 people who annually sleep, or try to sleep, in Pullmans. About 9,000,000 of these adventurers are women. At last week's Pullman surcharge hearing before the commission, Mr. Campbell declared that one of the paramount issues before the American public is how to undress and dress in an upper berth. His own particular physical dimensions, he explained, made it nothing short of an acrobatic feat to get out of and back into clothes in the sky palanquin of a Pullman. Mr. Campbell wants to know if it isn't possible for the sleeping-car company to provide dressing-room facilities for men, similar to those now available for women. The Pullman officials claim this would mean curtailment of berth space and because of that might affect fares. But they promise to submit plans and specifications two months hence.

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PHYSICIANS REPUDIATE ALCOHOL; TERM IT "DISCREDITED DRUG"

Survey Shows 78 Per Cent of Nation's Doctors Refused to Use It in Combating Disease—Cite Its Dangers

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12 (Staff Correspondence)—In the accelerated campaign of the liquor forces to stem the advance of world-wide prohibition, an old argument expected to carry weight when all else has failed is being seized upon by paid defenders of the wets. It is that alcohol cannot be banned entirely by civilized nations because alcohol is indispensable as a medicine.

To meet that argument there has been prepared a report based on one of the most exhaustive studies ever made of the rise and fall of alcohol as a therapeutic agent. The report shows that reputable physicians the world over have consigned whiskey, brandy and other liquors to the great army of discredited "cure-alls."

The report was prepared by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The latter society is now in session in this city.

port reviews the history of alcohol in medicine from early times, showing how gradually physicians began to doubt its value, and then, often in the face of ridicule and scorn, banished it entirely.

Times Have Changed

"In the nineteenth century whiskey and brandy were the great stand-bys of the medical profession," the report says. "Whiskey was the chief reliance in consumption, diphtheria, and pneumonia, while brandy held first place in typhoid fever and some other ailments. Today consumptives are everywhere warned to avoid alcoholic liquors; brandy is forgotten in typhoid, and antitoxin has almost entirely displaced whiskey in diphtheria, while pneumonia is successfully treated with very little drug medication of any description."

"What has caused so great a change?" the report asks, and then continues:

The beginning of it was the stubborn refusal of total abstainers here and there to take alcoholic liquors in illness, with subsequent quick recovery where it was thought certain death awaited them without it. This was what awakened some of the leading physicians of England. A few cholera patients absolutely refused to take brandy, and they were wrapped in blankets and left to die. To the astonishment of the attending physicians they recovered more rapidly and surely than those well supplied with brandy.

This led to experiments in hospitals with and without alcohol, and in every case the death rate was smaller when no liquor was given. Medical men began to publish the results of their experiments, and the big brewers, who supported the hospitals quite largely, threatened to withdraw their patronage if such injury to their business were continued. This action of the brewers led to the establishment of a hospital in London where physicians could pursue their investigations free of the influence of the beer trade.

The London Temperance Hospital thus began its notable career. For over 50 years it has demonstrated that disease can be successfully treated without recourse to alcohol.

Many of the hospitals in the United States are now non-alcoholic, the best known of these being Cook County Hospital, Chicago, in which several thousand cases of pneumonia have been treated without any whiskey or brandy.

Disfranchised Claims

The most influential physician of the United States in the nineteenth century was the late Nathan S. Davis Sr. of Chicago. He was the founder of the American Medical Association, and the first editor of its journal. Early in his professional life he began to distrust the claims made for alcoholic liquors as curative agents, and he made the first scientific studies of alcohol carried on in this country. For years he was made a butt of ridicule by associates in the medical profession, who called him a "cold water fanatic," as did English physicians the great Sir R. W. Richardson, who lent the glory of his name to the London Temperance Hospital.

A great influence in the dethronement of alcohol from its kingdom of medicine was the invention of scientific instruments for judging accurately the effect of different drugs upon the human body, and with that the interest in the alcohol question resulting from the introduction into the school system of the different states of the study of the effects of alcohol upon the body as found by the earlier students of this subject such as Richardson, Newell Martin of Johns Hopkins, A. B. Palmer of Ann Arbor, and others who were declaring that alcohol was not a stimulant, but a heart depressant, that it was not a food but a poison, that it hindered digestion instead of aiding it, that it robbed the body of heat instead of adding to its heat, and setting forth other startling ideas which begot bitter opposition both with medical men and educators. To offset this teaching in the schools, introduced by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, medical scientists in different places, and in different countries, were urged to study thoroughly the effects of alcohol upon the human body.

The result of these manifold studies

was to sustain what Nathan S. Davis and other early opponents of alcohol had taught. Faith in the "cure-all" was shaken to its foundations. It was learned that alcohol did not strengthen the body, as had been believed; that it did not save from contagion or infection, but really weakened resistance to disease, delayed recovery, or hindered it altogether, weakened the heart instead of stimulating it, so adding to the chances of ensuing death in disease; interfered with respiration, hindered digestion and did other evil things to the human body which should be avoided in times of illness or health.

Alcohol came out of the severe tests of the scientific discredited drug. The Carnegie Institute gave the last hard blow at the old superstitions of alcohol as a stimulant by proving conclusively (see below) it is a heart depressant, not a stimulant.

Progressive physicians want to save life, not to "save their own face," so they are willing to acknowledge their error and accept new truth. Consequently with them alcohol is a discredited drug. To prove that alcohol is discredited, the history of its use in medicine is given, and a few opinions may be quoted here.

"Whiskey and brandy and strong wines are not needed in the treatment of disease," Oliver T. Osborne, Yale Medical School, Chicago.

"In my opinion, and in this I am sure I have the support of the best of the profession, alcohol is not needed in the treatment of any disease, and its prescription by physicians should be prohibited."—Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"The teaching of our school is generally against alcohol."—Dr. Henry W. Cheney, Northwestern University, Chicago.

"Whiskey and brandy are entirely unnecessary in medical practice."—Dr. Bernard R. Fantus, Rush Medical School, Chicago.

"I do not consider alcohol indispensable in medicine."—Dr. J. J. Abel, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore.

"I think the effects of alcohol are positively harmful in the majority of cases."—Dr. Allen A. Jones, Buffalo Medical School.

"It is my opinion in the college and associated hospitals to use almost no alcohol in prescribing."—Dr. W. A. Bastedo of Columbia University Medical Department, New York.

"It is my opinion that the practice of medicine can be carried on without the use of any alcoholic beverages. . . . I have never known a person die from lack of it, but I have known hundreds to die in consequence of its use."—Dr. William E. Quine, University of Illinois Medical School, Chicago.

"In my judgment alcoholic liquors are of no practical value in the practice of medicine, and I should be greatly pleased to see their use entirely discontinued."—Dr. Arthur Hamilton, University of Minnesota Medical School.

"I believe that alcohol has no important uses in medicine."—Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Harvard Medical School.

"I rarely or never prescribe alcohol."—Dr. Augustus A. Eshner, Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine.

Hospitals are using less and less alcohol all the time. The quantities of whiskey purchased for all the public hospitals of New York City and for the sick in the jails and workhouses of the city was only 700 gallons during any recent year, according to Mr. Bird S. Coler, commissioner of social welfare of the city, the man who did the buying. Other hospitals of the city, responding to an inquiry sent out in January, 1921, report that the quantity used there is almost negligible. This is true also of many other hospitals of whom inquiry has been made.

In September, 1920, alcoholic liquors were dropped from the medical supplies bought for the United States Navy. The reason assigned was that navy doctors were using almost no alcohol in treating the sick.

Surgeon-General Ireland of the army said, in answer to a query, "My opinion is that whiskey and brandy are not essential in the treatment of the sick." There are now 23 states of the Union where State laws forbid the sale of alcoholic liquors in drug stores, or their prescription by physicians. These are the "bone-dry" States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

WAYSIDE INN DEEDED TO MR. AND MRS. FORD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12 (AP)—The historic Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., and other property in Sudbury, Framingham and Marlboro, Mass., comprising about 700 acres, which was recently acquired by Duttee W. Flint of this city, has been transferred to Henry Ford and Clara J. Ford, Mr. Flint announced today. The consideration was \$175,000. Title to the property was recorded in Cambridge, Mass., today.

The inn will continue to be operated as such. The purchase includes several ponds, waterfalls and small mills, woodland, with many species of wild life, and the famous Bright Collection of antiques which includes a dress brought to this country on the Mayflower.

When Mr. Flint purchased the property July 11, the name of Mr. Ford was linked with the transaction, and Mr. Flint stated that while he had acquired the property, he expected that the Detroit manufacturer would eventually take a substantial interest therein. According to today's announcement, however, the entire property has been conveyed to Mr. Ford.

PORTLAND, OREGON FETES PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12 (Special)—The climax of the welcome by Portland of the west to the Portland of the east took place when the party of 118 from Portland, Me., touring the country in a special train, were entertained by officials and citizens of this city at a banquet. Each visitor was made the personal guest of a local resident, whose duty it was to see that nothing in his behalf was overlooked.

Walter M. Pierce, Governor, and George L. Baker, Mayor, made addresses of welcome, and J. G. Quaine, P. W. Blake and Henry Merrill of the Maine party responded. Every article of food served was Oregon grown or Oregon manufactured.

Unable to make the trip himself, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, telegraphed personal greetings to the people of this city.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES REACH NEW WORLD

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A party of 210 Russian refugees, who arrived here yesterday from the Orient on their way to the United States, included 60 students bound for American universities. Almost without exception, the students are former officers in the Tsarist forces of Russia who were obliged to flee from their country before the Bolsheviks. Most of them have sufficient money to carry them through to degrees in arts and science in American colleges, but some intend to work for a few years to secure money needed for their studies.

In addition to the students there are 250 emigrants who will settle in various parts of the United States. The refugees are an excellent type of people and are expected to make good settlers.

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UNITARIAN LEADER WOULD BAN WARS

The Rev. Mr. Lathrop, at New Haven Council Session, Points Churches to Duties

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Men will have no time or enthusiasm to give to the church unless it gets to work on a program of social service for remedying "the present injustices of society," the Rev. John H. Lathrop of Brooklyn, N. Y., warned the council of the General Unitarian Conference, when it met today. It was the first formal sitting of the council of which Mr. Lathrop is the chairman.

In his address he said in part: "The hypocrisy of those who profess and call themselves Christians, behaving as if content with a society in which there is so much poverty, inequality of opportunity, injustice and spiritual degradation, has become so blatantly recognized, that unless the church shows that these practices are seriously condemned and the church strenuously at work, men will have no time to give to it."

Speaking of the church's part in advancing peaceable international relations Mr. Lathrop said: "Condemn the resort to war as contrary to every principle of religion. . . . Create the instruments by means of which disputes of nations may be brought to that just settlement which resort to arms has never accomplished."

The report of the council to the general conference calls attention to the meeting of the Unitarians at Yale and the great advance in the last century of liberalism in belief.

The responsibility of Unitarian churches for rallying and leading liberal forces is emphasized in another portion of the report.

The general conference opened its thirtieth biennial session in Battell Chapel, and its members were prepared for an all-day consideration of the report of the committee on polity, which recommends absorption of the conference into the American Unitarian Association. The delegate body, numbering about 600, includes, it was believed, nearly every pastor of a

Unitarian parish in the United States. The nonvoting attendance comprised mostly members of several other Unitarian bodies which are meeting at this time.

Letters of greeting were read from President James Rowland Angell of Yale University and Chief Justice William H. Taft, president of the conference, who was unable to attend this session. The commission's report was read by the Rev. Frederick R. Griffin of Philadelphia, and with it the text of various proposed amendments to by-laws to smooth over the merger should adoption of the report be voted. It was announced that the Unitarian Temperance Society has endorsed the laymen's resolution urging clergymen to take a determined stand in favor of law enforcement, and has sent greetings to the Unitarian Temperance Society of Great Britain commending its "valiant stand in favor of world-wide elimination of the liquor traffic."

CANADA INDEPENDENT OF AMERICAN COAL

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—While it is reported that practically no anthracite coal is now coming into Canada, leading coal men in Montreal report that both they and the public are fairly independent of the American supply today, and will not suffer even if the supply to Canada is indefinitely suspended.

Dealers in Montreal have been passing on the coal to the consumer at a normal profit all summer, without any attempt at speculation, with a result that the majority of the big consumers and the better class domestic consumers have their bins well filled. The larger dealers report that they have supplies for over a month either in their yards or on the way, some estimating that there is three months' supply available in the city. There is also a considerable supply of Welsh and Scottish anthracite on the sea, coming this way, and with these supplies Montreal can tide over this winter probably with less discomfort than last winter, even if no more American coal comes through.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

LONDON, Sept. 12—The British Board of Trade reports August imports as £8,743,000, exports £60,102,000, and re-exports £5,128,000.



Dicky's Balloon

NOW to understand this tale you

must know that in the city where Richard, who was generally called Dicky, lived there was a Park. When you went into the Park, you left the city outside; and there you were in a country where his trees grow on little hills, and squirrels ran about on the grass, and a river flowed in curves like the letter S; and, when you walked beside the river, you now and then walked under a bridge where other children were walking high over your head. And there were always a great many other children in the Park, with grown-ups to take care of them. Some of these children lived in large houses outside the Park and some in small houses, and some had nursemaids in white caps to take care of them, and some had mothers in bonnets, or perhaps older sisters.

Dicky lived in a large house, and when he went to the Park, he had a stout, good-natured grown-up, named Margaret, to take care of him. Margaret was quite old enough to be his mother, but anybody would have known she wasn't his mother because of her white cap. And one day, as Margaret and Dicky approached the Park, they met a dark-complexioned man with a large nose and rings in his ears, who had a whole bunch of balloons, all tied to the end of a stick. Red and yellow and blue and green. The finest balloons you ever had seen. It would hardly surprise you then and there if they lifted the man up in the air.

Margaret bought Dicky a balloon for a dime, and they went on into the Park. The dark-complexioned man, with a large nose and rings in his ears, put the dime in his pocket and went on his way, looking to see if anybody else wanted to buy a balloon. Dicky held tight to one end of the

string, and the balloon tugged gently at the other.

Up in the air, like a full blue moon. How pleasant to look at your toy balloon! But hold the string, and hold it tight, or your full blue moon will sail out of sight.

But it is difficult. If you are not so very big, to remember to hold tight to your balloon all the time; and, if you let go for a second, away goes your balloon. Dicky and Margaret had just passed under a bridge when Dicky let go for a second, and away went his balloon. It went up and up and up and out of sight over the bridge. Dicky and Margaret ran underneath and looked up on the other side. But they couldn't see the balloon. Then they hurried up the flight of stairs to the top of the bridge as fast as they could go, and, as Margaret could go faster than Dicky, she got there first.

On the bridge a mother in a bonnet was pushing a baby carriage with a baby in it. And there was the balloon tied to the baby carriage.

Margaret ran after her. "That's Master Dicky's balloon," said Margaret.

"It came up over the bridge," said the mother in a bonnet. "Baby caught it, and so I tied it to the carriage for him. I looked over the bridge and I couldn't see anybody."

"We were underneath," said Margaret. "Here's Master Dicky now."

Dicky came up running. "It's the little boy's balloon," said the mother in a bonnet to the baby in the carriage. "We don't want to keep the little boy's balloon, do we?"

But the baby didn't seem to agree at all with his mother. He grasped the string in both small fists, and he held on tight. He looked very much like a baby that was going to cry. Anybody could have seen that he wanted that balloon.

"I don't need a balloon," said Dicky. "I'd rather give it to the baby."



Fabric Occasion FALL 1923

Again it comes, this first formal fashion event of a new season whose tradition has established it as the source of all that is distinctive in the new fabric-mode.

Velvets pay graceful tribute to fashion—here in brilliant brocades upon filmy chiffons and crepes, there in flashing colors perfectly reflected on silken-piled surfaces. Stuffs woven in metallized silks have all the gorgeousness of the Empire days and the suppleness a modern craft has given them. Moire crepe comes to add its unique charm to other crepes, whose vogue continues—satins glisten into a higher favor than in many a season.

Wool fabrics gain a richness, a depth of color of exceptional beauty. Browns are even more in prominence, from those gold-tinged to those of darkest tone. Twills and piquettes of exquisite weave give promise of a tailored turn not taken by mode in many years.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Musicians Decorated

With Legion of Honor

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Ministry of Beaux-Arts in its recent award of the Legion of Honor has been so generous toward musicians as to show how music is honored in France.

The award of the rosette of Officer of the Legion of Honor to Henri Rabaud rendered homage not only to the author of powerful and pleasing works, but also to the educator. M. Rabaud as director of the Paris Conservatoire has introduced indispensable reforms in the methods of teaching—without its being too conspicuous. The outstanding compositions of M. Rabaud are the opera "Marouf," "La Procession Nocturne" and "La Pille de Roland."

Paul Dukas has enriched the French patrimony with such masterpieces as "L'Apprenti Sorcier," the Symphony in C, the sonata for pianoforte, "La Péri," "Arlancé." He is a great artist, and the news of his promotion to Officer of the Legion rejoices lovers of music.

One of the greatest pianists of our time—Edouard Risler—has been decorated with the Legion of Honor. With profound art and intelligence, he interprets the sonatas of Beethoven. The finest tribute that can be paid him is that he lets himself be forgotten for the benefit of Beethoven. His virtuosity is put to the sole service of the musical thought.

The youngest representative and the most brilliant of organ players—Marcel Dupré—has also been made Chevalier. M. Dupré is a composer, organ virtuoso and improvisator. Prix de Rome, he began his career at Notre Dame and Saint Sulpice. The organ recitals he gave in Paris were remarkable; he played by heart—and with extraordinary talent—all the compositions for the organ by J. S. Bach.

M. Roger-Ducasse is a young master, a pupil of Gabriel Fauré. He has already produced a number of pieces for pianoforte, the "Variations" played on an "à thème grave" for harp and orchestra, two quartets and remarkable choral compositions.

André Caplet has been honored as composer and conductor. He conducted the French repertoire at the Boston Opera House. In Paris he conducted several concerts, notably at the Concerts Pasdeloup, where he shared the desk with M. René-Baton. He has produced vocal poems of great feeling.

Chicago Symphony to Open Season With a Novelty

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The prospectus of the thirty-third season of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, about to be issued, offers what promises to be a highly interesting series of performances. Frederick Stock, the director of the organization, is even now returning from Germany to Chicago, bearing with him a number of new works.

The season will open Oct. 12 and will consist, as usual, of 28 programs. The opening concert will differ from its inaugural predecessors in bringing forward a novelty—an Elégie by Mr. Stock as a memorial to Clyde M. Carr, who was president of the Orchestral Association. The other pieces to be performed at this first concert will be the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," Beethoven's fifth symphony, "La Mer" by Debussy and the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." At the second concert, Oct. 19, Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture, Schubert's C major symphony, Dohnányi's suite Opus 19, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol" will be interpreted. For the third program (Oct. 26) there have been selected Berlioz's overture "Le Carnaval Romain," Grieg's third symphony, Brahms' variations on the "St. Anthony" Choral and Dvořák's Scherzo Capriccioso.

The soloists engaged for the season—the list is not yet complete—will include the following pianists: Claudio Arrau, Moritz Rosenthal, Benno Moiseiwitsch, Guy Maier and Les Patterson, Arthur Shattuck and Erno Dohnányi. The violinists so far engaged are Cecilia Hanson and Carl Fleisch. Lionel Tertis will appear as viola soloist and Felix Salmond as solo violoncellist. The vocal soloists will be Claire Dux, Elisabeth Rehberg and Sophie Braslau.

The Orchestral Association will continue the popular and children's concerts as in previous seasons. The children's program will begin Nov. 1 and will comprise six concerts. There will be 21 popular concerts, beginning at the end of October.

Another interesting series of performances will be presented by the Wagnerian Opera Company. This or-

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ganization, which makes its first appearance in Chicago this season, will open its activities with a performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," Oct. 28. It is planned to present two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" in addition to single performances of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," "Tannhäuser," "Der Fliegende Holländer" and "Lohengrin." The company will present the first performances in this country of d'Albert's "Die Tote Augen" and Kienzl's "Der Evangelmann." With a view to lightening the scheme of art, the company will offer Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" and "Der Zigeunerbaron" as well as Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." Josef Stransky, Eduard Mörice and Ernest Knoch will be the conductors.

"Ruggles of Red Gap"

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Rivoli Theatre, Sept. 9, 1923, "Ruggles of Red Gap," produced by James Cruze, adapted by Walter Woods and Anthony Coldway from the play and novel by Harry Leon Wilson. Propounded of broad satire and high comedy, aided and abetted by brains and talent galore, "Ruggles of Red Gap" emerges in its newest guise as a rallying point for those who have perforce grown downhearted over the movies. It is an unflaggingly entertaining picture. Mr. Wilson's tale, like his "Merton of the Movies," provides abundant material for a sure-fire scenario, but it is obvious that without the adroit handling of Mr. Cruze, who brought "The Covered Wagon" over the rough road of production to such successful realization, this latest Lasky film would have shared the shortcomings of most of its kin. But, fortunately, it moves on from start to finish with hardly a flicker in the fun.

The rise to wealth of a group of horny-handed American pioneers in the west, their subsequent translation to the cultural and refining atmosphere of Paris and an old-world aristocracy, the continued reversal to type of some of the less impressionable members of Red Gap society and the subsequent social conflicts in its midst, furnishes the main idea of the story. In detail, it revolves around the fortune-hunting of Egbert Sour-dough, rough as they make them, and the high-handed policies of his ambitious wife, who finally secures the services of Ruggles, an impeccable

English valet, to whip her refractory husband into shape. From the start of the picture until the erstwhile ranchman and his mentor become involved in certain obnoxious proceedings in Paris, the comedy hits a high pace.

The further adventures of these two—so ably portrayed by Ernest Torrence and Edward Horton, the latter apparently a newcomer to the screen—rather are less a human document than broad satire, but the conclusion of the picture works up again to a comedy finish with three lusty cheers for all concerned. Lois Wilson, Louise Dresser, Charles Ogle, Lillian Leighton and Frank Elliott are particularly excellent; the photography is of the best, and the titles, those nettlesome necessities of the films, are at all times pungent and to the point. R. F.

What the World Reads

BARON JAMES ROTHSCHILD has offered a prize of £2000 sterling for the best Palestine novel. The work must treat actual life in Palestine and must be written by a writer who lives there.

The Amiel Prize, conferred by the University of Geneva, has been awarded to Robert Bouvier for his dissertation, entitled "La Pensée d'Ernest Mach."

Oswald Spengler's "Downfall of the Occident" has just been translated into Japanese. The irony involved in the enterprise needs no comment.

Though the drama of Yugoslavia still shows excessive signs of foreign influence, the National Theater of Belgrade has closed an unusually successful season—the fifteenth—with the performance of a reassuring number of new dramas, written by native authors. Some of these were, to be sure, written quite a while ago, as in the cases of Petar Kocor, and Janko Vukich; but the fact remains that Belgrade can point with pride to her stage. In Agram (Zagreb) the situation is, naturally, less favorable. Among the younger dramatists, Miroslav Krleža is the most highly regarded. His "Golgota" deals with the labor problem, as this is fought out by three men—an idealist, a weakling, and a demagogue. Friendly critics have predicted that the play, also given for the first time in Agram, will find its way to western Europe, and make Krleža as famous there as the Hungarian Molnár and the Czech Capek have already become.

The cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel, Hannover, Leipzig, Halle and Dresden have all secured the rights to Hanns Bubendey's "Ständchen an die Dämonen." With this record, the Coal King of Germany can state with impunity that he has beaten all other themes that have ever been known to inspire the histrionic thought.

The new German, heroic "Hamlet" has been performed in the Wehrer State Theater with success. On the basis of various "discoveries," the Germans have concluded that Hamlet

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Mme. Zelezny-Scholz in Her Studio. Left, Her Statue of Professor Surdi

of books between the students of Germany and those of our newly recognized neighbor to the south.

The Brockhaus publishing house was established on Aug. 20, 1723. Apropos of the two hundredth anniversary, the firm has sent out an attractive book of memoirs.

Mark Twain's "Roughing It" has been translated into German, by the odd title of "Durch Dick und Dünn." Though well rendered, by Ulrich Steindorf, the caption itself is inadequate.

Hugo von Hofmannsthal has written an article in Das Tagebuch on O'Neill's ability as a dramatist, in which he predicts that the author of "Emperor Jones" and "The Hairy Ape" will come to be one of the outstanding dramatists, not merely in America, but in other countries as well. Von Hofmannsthal contends that O'Neill has caught the spirit of American life, that he has lived what he puts on the stage, particularly in the two plays referred to; and that this stage sincerity—is all anyone, provided he be reasonably gifted, needs for success. It is an unusual tribute to come from a man whose own themes have been so largely taken from classical mythology.

It is reasonably well known that, since the Jameson raid, the Boers of South Africa have been minded to cherish their native language with ever-increasing veneration. What may be called the third African language movement is now in full force. The Boers have declared that there are three kinds of Africans: those with English hearts, those with Dutch hearts, and those with African hearts. The latter are, of course, regarded as the choicest of patriots.

The first professorship in journalism in Germany has been established at the University of Munich. Dr. Karl d'Estor of the University of Münster has been called to the chair.

A "Romantic Week" will be held at Augsburg, Sept. 15 to 22, during which the leading scholars of Germany will deliver lectures on the various phases of romanticism. Among other features of this, it must be admitted, remarkable undertaking, all things considered, are performances of Pfitzner's operas, "The Peacock" and "The German Soul" and Ludwig Tieck's "Bluebeard." There are also to be exhibitions of romantic paintings and sculpture from the nineteenth century to the present.

The honorary degree of doctor of philosophy has been conferred on Arno Holz by the University of Königsberg. The Germans are doing all in their power to have Holz win the Nobel Prize in 1923.

The business men of Vienna have opened a new playhouse, known as the "Modern Theatre." The first dramas to be produced were Marco Broccione's one-act play, entitled "Woman is Bitter" and Sacha Guitry's "Masked Love."

Bureaux have been established in Mexico and Leipzig for the exchange

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could not be interpreted as unfriendly. The Flemish population of the Belgian Congo, on whose territory the Boers abut, will naturally favor the idea. Germany, too, both at home and abroad, is ready to help, as is seen from the fact that the Literarische Echo (Berlin) will publish from September number on South African letters from the pen of M. Romeo Breyné. Philologically speaking, it is a movement of marked interest; it may also prove to be this from the point of view of politics.

ALEX W. PORTERFIELD.

New York Art Dealer Sees

American Ascendancy in Art

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—N. E. Montross, the well-known New York art dealer, recently returned from Europe, records in no uncertain way his belief in an ascending American art movement as an imminent and assured fact. Although Matisse, Picasso and Derain are still the popular painters of the day in Paris, the younger men give little promise of achieving prominence in their art, despite a growing tendency toward the classic styles of the last century. In England, Mr. Montross found a similar state of affairs, and found it only too easy to follow the familiar formula of complaining against the dull formalities of the Academy. Although the Montross Galleries have drawn generously on European art in the past decade for important exhibitions, as was the case of the notable Matisse, Cézanne, and Van Gogh shows, it is to the groups of young American artists to be found springing up in all parts of the country that the dealers must turn for their material. Mr. Montross is shortly to open his galleries for the season with a group exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the artists who comprise the New Mexican colony at Taos. R. F.

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TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Mme. Zelezny-Scholz, Sculptor

By MARJORIE SHULER

GEORG BRANDES gave a reason for the success of Helene Zelezny-Scholz, the Czechoslovakian sculptor, when he said to her several years ago, "You have the strength of organized ideas." He was speaking in French and his exact phrase was, "suite dans les idées."

Nothing more clearly describes the rapid-like person, slender, quick, left in every movement, as she is terse, rapid and clear of speech. The vivid golden hair, the hazel-brown eyes and the smile of Madame Zelezny-Scholz are a delight to watch, whether it is in her studio at Rome, the apartment in Vienna where she spent many happy years before the war, the house in Czechoslovakia which is home, or the big country estate in Silesia belonging to her mother, Marie Stoner, the famous German writer.

There is a strength and sureness, a joyousness of movement which is clearly indicated in her work. Like every sculptor, she revels in the monuments which she has done for several cities, including the marble of Justice which now stands at Trepan. But unlike many other sculptors she recognizes the gift she has for doing small things, exquisite little bronzes, small statues and small figures, into which she puts the droll lines and characteristics of the peasant life of central Europe which she knows so well.

She is a modest artist, so modest that her husband throws up his hands and rushes out of her studio when she begins to show visitors about and to say to them in her gentle voice, "Here is a little thing I did a few years ago."

"The little thing" may prove to be the portrait statue of Professor Surdi of Rome, well known in the United States, and one of the artist's favorite achievements. Or, it may be the statue of the former Empress Zita of Austria with the former Crown Prince Otto. Mme. Zelezny-Scholz has many stories to tell of the former Empress during the hours when she sat for the statue. She found the former Empress in his first pantalon suit, made after a pattern which a friend had brought to her. Like any other mother, she talked of the suit and how the boy looked in it, intimate.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

COMEDY Then, 41 E. of W. Way, Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
"It is a powerful play. The thrilling climax elevated the audience. The audience cheered."
—Stephen Rothman, Sun and Globe

Children of the Moon
with an All-Star Cast
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
"It is a powerful play. The thrilling climax elevated the audience. The audience cheered."
—Stephen Rothman, Sun and Globe

GAITY CYRIL MAUDE
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
"It is a powerful play. The thrilling climax elevated the audience. The audience cheered."
—Stephen Rothman, Sun and Globe

"AREN'T WE ALL"
THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eves. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents
The American Sweetheart Play

"Two Fellows and a Girl"
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

PLAYHOUSE 48 E. of W. Way, Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
Announce a Merry Comedy of Youth
A. L. JONES, M. JONES, J. JONES
We've Got to Have Money
with ROBERT AMES, Leo Donnelly, Vivian Tobin, Robert McWade, Flora Finch and cast of 30

CORT THEATRE N. 87 St. Eves. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash, Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufmann and Marc Connelly

ADRIENNE
The Speed Melody Sensation
BILLY E. VAN, RICHARD CARLE
Eves. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash, Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufmann and Marc Connelly

RITZ THEATRE, W. 48TH STREET
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
LYNN FONTANNE
RALPH MORRIS
HENRY HULL
In LOVE
With LOVE!

SELWYN THEATRE 428 St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."
—Herald

LIBERTY W. 42 St. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"MAGNOLIA" IS FULL OF CHARM. DE-LIGHTS AUDIENCE. —Eve. Post.
Ruth Tarkington's New Comedy
49th St. Then, W. of W. Way, Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hough
Directed by James Cruze
Criterion B'WAY Twice Daily 2:30 44th St. 8:30; Sun. Mats. at 2

PROVINCETOWN THEATRE Eves. 8:45
Southwest Cor. Washington Sq. and W. 4 St.
PLAYERS COMPANY, INC.
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Endorsed by all Critics
SUNUP
New York—Motion Pictures
THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE
AT LAST
A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hough
Directed by James Cruze
Criterion B'WAY Twice Daily 2:30 44th St. 8:30; Sun. Mats. at 2

MAJESTIC TWICE DAILY
Including Sundays at 3:30 and 8:15 P. M.
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
The COVERED WAGON
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
SEVENTEENTH WEEK
Eves. and Sat. Mat. 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Other Mats. 50c and \$1.00

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

MAJESTIC TWICE DAILY
Including Sundays at 3:30 and 8:15 P. M.
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The COVERED WAGON
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MARY PICKFORD
"The World's Sweetheart," in a new love rôle.
"ROSITA" A SPANISH ROMANCE

AMUSEMENTS

MOTION PICTURES

Ask the manager of your favorite theatre when he will exhibit—

"The PURPLE HIGHWAY"
WITH CHARMING SUPPORTED BY
MURGE KENNEDY **MONTY BLUE**
Pedro de Cordoba
Vincent Coleman
Lester Davidson

RUFUS STEELE
Adapted the Story from the John Golden Broadway Success
"Dear Me"
By Luther Reed and Hale Hamilton. Directed by Henry Kolker.

Produced by the Kenma Corporation
You will leave the theatre happier for having seen "The Purple Highway."

Remember it's a Paramount Picture

Don't Fail to See
"A CHAPTER in HER LIFE"
A Lois Weber Production
Based on the story of
"JEWEL"
By Clara Louise Burnham

This famous story lends itself to effective acting and is interpreted adequately by a remarkable all-star cast chosen for their fitness to portray exactly every shade of meaning, every contrast of good and evil as vividly as does the author in her unfolding of how "a little child shall lead them." Magnificent settings and lavish treatment throughout enhance the dramatic, gripping heart-interest values of this picture which is one of the great productions offered by Mr. Carl Laemmle

Ask your neighborhood exhibitor for his release date of this great Lois Weber Production
"It's a Universal Picture"

Now Showing in "The White Rose"
D. W. Griffith's
Theatres

"This poem, great love drama and sermon, sends one home with something unforgettable, a great heart hunger for a better humanity."—Sophie Irene Loebe, Pres. Child Welfare Board of the U.S.A.
"One of the biggest pictures made in years because so very, very human."—New York Evening World.
"Easily ranks with the most important pictures."—New York Sun.

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D. W. Griffith's
Theatres

NICARAGUANS WAIT
BUILDING OF CANALConstruction of Waterway Called
Test of America's Good
Faith in Republic

By WALLACE THOMPSON

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 26.—The American "intervention," as they call it here, began in Nicaragua in 1912, when, at the request of the Nicaraguan Government, American marines landed and made their way to this capital to protect Americans and their property during a revolutionary outbreak. But long before that Americans had their part in Nicaraguan affairs. When the gold rush to California began in 1849, Commodore Vanderbilt inaugurated a line of transport across Nicaragua, by river steamer from the Atlantic side up the San Juan (with one transfer around the rapids) and across Lake Nicaragua and over the narrow strip of land to the Pacific, where ship was taken again for San Francisco. Thousands of gold seekers and travelers crossed during the 30 years prior to the opening of the Union Pacific Railway across the continent.

It was this opening of communications via Nicaragua that undoubtedly brought on the invasion of William Walker, a San Francisco editor, and his filibustering followers, a wild adventure, the motive of which today is still uncertain though it is generally believed here in Nicaragua that he sought to extend the slave territory of the United States. Walker fought his way to the actual Presidency of Nicaragua and before he finished was in a war with the other four republics of Central America, who succeeded in making it so uncomfortable for him that he surrendered to the captain of an American warship.

The end of this epic of adventure, however, did not come until Commodore Vanderbilt (whom Walker had made into an enemy by making the operation of his passenger business difficult and expensive) took a hand in the affair and furnished men and money to Walker's enemies. Walker was forced to give himself up a second time, and was executed.

Mutual Confidence
Americans, then, are well known in Nicaragua, and even in Granada, which Walker sacked and attempted to destroy. There is a very remarkable understanding of the northern cousin and much mutual respect which is not without its very great advantages in the intercourse which is going on today. Men who have fought one another and proved one another's mettle have an understanding not to be gained in the markets of commerce.

Today the United States is working out, hand in hand with Nicaragua, one of the great problems of our time—the problem of the helping of a weak nation by a strong one, without absorption, moral, commercial or physical. The two nations are the present governments of the United States and Nicaragua are concerned—are trying with the greatest conceivable good faith, to have the plan work successfully, and, although the road is far from covered yet, both nations are learning many things which will be of value to them.

The American Intendency in Nicaraguan affairs consists of the control and administration of the customs by an American official, Col. Clifford D. Ham, who has been devoting a wealth of experience gained in the Philippines to the Nicaraguan problem. He has been here since 1912, and today not only is graft and favoritism entirely eliminated, but politics no longer enters in the customs administration; and there is no Nicaraguan who would change the system, although natural patriotism might seek to change the nationality of the administrator.

Debt Commission
Besides Colonel Ham there is now a high commission in charge of the payment of old debts and the supervision, in a way, of the national budget. The American member of the commission is Roscoe R. Hill, whose advice and help have meant much to the administration of affairs, and whose relations are close and friendly.

As a result of all this, there has grown up a situation of tenseness in some quarters and of genuine national pride in others. The opposition is critical of the presence of the legion guard of 125 American marines, who raise the American flag each morning and lower it each night, while the Nicaraguan garrison across the compound exchanges the courtesies of the salute, flag to flag. There is also the assertion that the only function of the marines is to maintain the present Conservative Government in power, as they undoubtedly help to do in the virtual prevention of any kind of revolution, by their mere presence, although not with any use of force.

On the other side is the astonishing and very wonderful attitude of the Conservative Government, an attitude not of subservience in any way, but

Russian Students in Constantinople

A Class in English
Christian Science Reading Room at Pera, Where 80 Students Are EnrolledPERA FOOD STATION
WILL CLOSE OCT. 1Lieut. Joel H. Benson at Present
Is Providing Sustenance for
60 Russian Orphans

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Lieut. Joel H. Benson, chaplain in the Navy, attached to the U. S. S. Denebola, informs the Constantinople correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that his feeding station for orphans at the old Imperial Russian Embassy in Pera will be discontinued on Oct. 1. Arrangements have been made to send the children to America and Bulgaria. At present Chaplain Benson is providing food for 60 Russian orphans.

Relief Work Is Discontinued

The report that the American Relief Administration was still operating in Constantinople and the villages on the European side of the Dardanelles is not correct. The American Relief Association discontinued its relief work in April and has turned over to the Red Cross the remaining funds. This money is being used toward the expenses of the Russian evacuation. The refugee section of the League of Nations Secretariat and the Constantinople chapter of the American Red Cross have sent more than 17,000 Russians to the Balkans, France, and the United States. The Government of Bulgaria has announced its willingness to accept 10,000 more Russians. These will be evacuated during the next three months.

The Russian refugees that the Red Cross is transporting to America are all "hand-picked." No one is selected for evacuation until the local examining board is satisfied that he will meet all requirements of the United States immigration laws. The expenses of sending the Russians to America are borne by the Red Cross, the League of Nations, the Laura Spelman Memorial Fund, and the refugees themselves.

Students Are Favored
In the evacuation scheme young men and women, especially those who are students, are given preference. The Red Cross has accepted 30 pupils from Robert College and Constantinople College for Women. Mr. Thomas

HUGO STINNES MAKING GLASS
PRAGUE, Aug. 10 (By Northern News Service)—It is stated here that Hugo Stinnes intends to establish glass making and imitation jewelry factories in Bohemia. He has already started one building in the Hirschberger Thal, and intends to erect another glass factory in Struppen.

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SALMON RUN FINDS
CANNERS UNREADYSeattle Price Drops From 20
Cents a Pound to Five—
Boatloads Are Dumped

SEATTLE, Sept. 3. (Special Correspondence)—An enormous run of humpback salmon, said to be the greatest of the last decade, has descended upon Puget Sound. It has found the fishing and canning industry unprepared for its reception. The seiners, the packers and the manufacturers of cans and other supplies are caught entirely by surprise. The pack is estimated at anywhere between 500,000 and 1,000,000 cases.

With such a rush have the "humpies" crowded through the Straits of San Juan de Fuca and into the waters leading off toward the San Juan Islands, Bellingham Bay and Everett that they have glutted the market. The price has fallen from 20 cents, at which the season started, to 5 cents each. Last week the catch so vastly oversupplied the ability of the canneries to handle it that hundreds of tons of first class fish went to various Puget Sound fertilizer factories at varying prices—anything the seiners could get for it.

Other boatloads were dumped back, rotting, into the sound. Reports from the fishing grounds say it is probable that 100,000 fine humpbacks weighing five and six pounds each, were thus destroyed. Since then dozens of the boats, each with its eight-man crew, have tied up at the docks, the 5-cent price not making operation profitable. There are only 14 canneries left operating on Puget Sound. This is against 43 two years ago. The others nearly all went bankrupt or were otherwise forced out of business when the salmon business and other industries experienced reverses during the post-war period.

The huge run of salmon this year is a direct result of the ten-day closed season in 1921, according to E. A. Seaborg, state superintendent of fisheries.

TRADE IN DANISH CATTLE LAGS

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28. (Special Correspondence)—The anticipated big orders for Danish cattle for Russia, concerning which Mr. Kopylov, the chief of the Soviet commercial delegation in Berlin, has been negotiating, do not seem to materialize, but Denmark is finding a good market for its famous red cattle in the new Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. A considerable business in cattle was done with Estonia before the war and this trade is now being resumed. Latvia and Lithuania are also buying Danish cattle, and a large purchase by the latter country some few months ago is now being followed by further deals.

FOREIGN SHIPS CARRY
SILK FROM JAPAN

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28. (Special Correspondence)—While liners arriving here during the last few weeks have brought record silk cargoes, total silk shipments from Japan to the United States for the first six months of this year were 35 per cent less than shipments during the last half of last year. The total for the first half of 1923 was 114,294 bales as against 180,473 bales for the last half of 1922. The silk business is rapidly falling into the hands of foreign shipping and slipping away from the Japanese lines. Japanese silk interests, during the first half of this year, shipped 85.3 per cent of their total silk export on foreign liners to this continent and only 11.2 per cent on Japanese ships.

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TOWNER-STERLING BILL BACKERS
TO DRIVE FOR COOLIDGE SUPPORTRepresentatives of 16 Organizations to Convene in Wash-
ington to Urge a Department of Education

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6. (Staff Correspondence)—Representatives of 16 national, civic, fraternal, and educational organizations indorsing the Towner-Sterling Bill will convene in Washington in October as a delegation to obtain President Coolidge's unqualified support for a Department of Education with a secretary in the Cabinet, according to Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Boston, member of the legislative committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs now touring the states for the bill.

President Coolidge is known to be receptive and he is unhampered by campaign pledges which constrained his predecessor to insist that "welfare" activities be associated with the proposed educational department. "We favor no such impossible amalgamation of medical, social, and welfare agencies as flying buttresses to education," Mrs. Bagley told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She added:

Opposition to a strong, independent Department of Education is narrowing down to those manifestly unsympathetic to American ideals of the public school and its regenerative mission in a nation that has the highest per cent of illiteracy among 10 nations of advanced educational standing.

Mr. Coolidge Unpledged
President Coolidge is not pledged to an education-welfare program. Like Mr. Harding, he appreciates especially the provision of the Towner-Sterling Bill for a national council of 100 representative educators and laymen, meeting annually at the call of the Cabinet secretary to promote federal aid to states and focus the Nation's attention on problems of illiteracy, Americanization and teacher training. Today 6 per cent of the population in the United States is illiterate compared with 1.8 for England and 2 for Germany.

In 1920 there were 16,784,299 people in the United States, one or both of whose parents were foreign-born. Being native-born they have a right to vote. Yet many of them attend foreign-language schools and retain the language and customs of the country from which their parents and grandparents came. Over 1,700,000 foreign-born cannot read or write in any language, and 1,500,000 cannot speak the English language. Of those attending school 1,000,000 are being taught by teachers whose education has been limited to seven or eight years in the elementary schools and 10,000,000 are being taught by teachers who have had no special preparation for their work and whose general education is inadequate.

America's Standing
These facts need to be hammered home with many others equally vital. America boasts of its superior western civilization, and yet the United States is the only nation of similar rank which has no department of education and no Minister of Education in the Cabinet. At present the educational activities carried on by the Federal Government are scattered among seven of the ten executive departments, resulting in duplication, overlapping, departmental jealousies and inefficiency. Over 25,000,000 citizens are represented in the 16 organizations preparing data for President Coolidge, to secure his unrestricted indorsement of the Towner-Sterling Bill, which will be presented to Congress in December.

One argument in its favor will not down: the United States is dumping annually a horde of uneducated foreigners on the various states, and the Federal Government must share in their education by assisting those states. We need to face our educational problem squarely, and that is precisely what the Towner-Sterling Bill does. It comprehends a national need and supplies the remedy.

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BABY GRAND
Specially Priced

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TO you who have been looking for a reliable, moderately priced Player, one that will render good service at all times, we offer this week at \$545, the nationally famous RYTHMODIK PLAYER, an instrument of wonderful tone and expression. We could write at length on its good qualities—it is sufficient to say that we endorse and guarantee it.

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BOSTON AND N. Y.
IN THE SEMIFINALSMiss Bancroft to Meet Mrs.
Mallory While Miss Sigourney
Will Face Miss Goss

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12 (Special).—Two Boston and two New York players reached the semi-final round in the Middle Atlantic States tennis championship for women at the Philadelphia Cricket Club grounds this morning. They are Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston and Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Eleanor Goss of New York.

In the longest and hardest-fought match of the tournament, Miss Sigourney defeated Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., 6-4, 4-6, 10-8.

Miss Bancroft, out of the tournament of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, out of the tournament by gaining a 6-4, 6-3 match that fairly sparked with brilliant play on both sides of the net. Miss Bancroft's back-court work was superior to her opponent's.

Mrs. Mallory, the present Middle States champion, advanced by winning from Miss Lillian Scherman, the young New York star. The latter extended the former's national championship but it was experience that told in the end and Mrs. Mallory won out, 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. Mallory congratulated Miss Scherman after the match on her fine playing. Miss Eleanor Goss, also of New York, eliminated Miss Molly Thayer of Philadelphia, in another fourth-round match, the local player showing up well in the first set but weakening after that. Miss Goss triumphed, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Bancroft and Mrs. Mallory meet in the semifinal round tomorrow and Miss Sigourney meets Miss Goss.

One of the biggest upsets of the year in women's doubles was the defeat of the veteran team of Mrs. M. B. Huff of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and Mrs. Robert Leroy of the West Side Club of New York. They bowed to two younger players, Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., and Miss Katharine Gardner of New York, in a three-set match.

It took three strenuously contested sets before Miss Molly Thayer and Miss Dorothy Dixon of Philadelphia could eliminate the Scherman sisters of New York, 34 games being necessary before the Metropolitan girls were defeated. The summary:

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Fourth Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Lillian Scherman, New York, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Anne Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Eleanor Goss, Boston, defeated Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., 6-4, 4-6, 10-8.

DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., and Miss Katharine Gardner, New York, defeated Miss Lillian Scherman, New York, and Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Elizabeth Warren, New York, and Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Hazelton and Miss Dorothy Dixon, New York, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Margaret Wiener, Germantown Cricket Club, and Miss A. L. Green, New York, defeated Mrs. Richard Bachelor and Mrs. Duncan, New York, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Marion King and partner, Washington, by default.

Miss Molly Thayer and Miss Dorothy Dixon, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Lillian Scherman and Miss Freida Scherman, New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Anne Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, and Miss Leslie Bancroft, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Helen Shoemaker and Miss Louise Strawbridge, Philadelphia, by default.

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Constance Fox, New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth Bodine, Germantown C. C., by default.

Third Round
Miss Beatrice Hillery, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Constance Fox, Southampton, L. I., 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Genevieve Fox, Southampton, L. I., defeated Miss Helen Potter, New York, 7-5, 7-3.

DONALD CARRICK IS VICTOR
TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 12 (Special).—In the first junior Ontario golf championship played here yesterday Donald Carrick, the 16-year-old player of the Scarborough Club, won with a gross of 162 for the 36 holes. His brother Jack and Roy Brandon of the Humber Valley Club tied for second place. There were 64 entries, all 20 years of age or under, five being 14. The champion reached the eighth in the Canadian amateur and was third highest amateur in the recent Canadian open.

BROOKLYN PLAYERS SHIFT
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Brooklyn National Club today announced the unconditional release of Catcher Bernard Huntington and Pitcher C. E. Brown to the Los Angeles club of the Western league. The club has recalled Outfielder Turner Barber from Atlanta, Infielder Walter Kealey from Greenville, S. C., Infielder William Mullen from Bridgeport, Conn., and Infielder Ray Schneider from Houston, Tex. Mullen will report next week, but the others will not report until next spring at training camp.

The official scorer in New York City has had some hard ones to call, what with that dubious hit by the Detroit Red Sox, which raised the Detroiters' average to just .300, and the single accredited to J. W. Wilt in the first inning yesterday. Coming later in the game that hit might have gone to an error, as indeed Joseph "Bunker" the former Cub shortstop, said it should, but the scorer refused to change his decision, as was only correct.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, Sept. 12. FRANCE has suddenly become more interested in fish, due to the exhibition now being held in Boulogne. The purpose of this "Fish Week" is to make fish an article of food more popular, and therefore give an impetus to the fishing industry. It has come as a great surprise to Frenchmen that five times more fish is consumed in England than in France. One result of the Boulogne exhibition will be the introduction in Paris and all French towns of those shops and stalls where fried fish and chip potatoes can be had at any moment. So a new odor is to be added to those which Americans are quick to note when they arrive in this city. It is suggested that the apparatus on exhibition for frying fish should be shown throughout the country, and any proprietors of fishing boats have offered to supply gratuitously supplies of fish necessary for experiment. The Boulogne exhibition will help trade in other ways, since it is expected that there will be orders for building more fishing smacks to meet the demand resulting from the intensified taste for this edible.

It is often suggested that there is practically no support in France for the League of Nations but the activities of the association which fosters the idea have lately shattered this inaccurate assumption. What is true is that France in its special relations with Germany at this time does not encourage any attempts at intervention on the part of the League or of other governments or indeed, of any body of persons. The attitude of the French Government may be described as entirely friendly toward the League but opposed to its intervention in disputes arising out of the Versailles Treaty. This is because it regards the settlement of the Versailles Treaty as one which must be executed and no softening of feelings or alliance of interests such as there may be in any international grouping can be permitted to interfere with the fulfillment by Germany of its obligations. But when this reservation is made France is prepared to encourage the League which may yet become a valuable instrument in the preservation of peace. Not for some years to come will the League take its rightful place in European life but there is reason to believe that when normal conditions prevail, when the aftermath of war has been cleared up, France will be foremost in developing its power. There is an enormous amount of good will, of international sentiment, of the league spirit, in France, as all who know of the propaganda work that is being done will acknowledge.

The problem of forest fires in France is becoming exceedingly serious. It is not of course new but never has it been so acute as at present. Year after year some of the finest wooded tracts of the country are destroyed through some outbreak and there have been from time to time protests that something should be done to save the many thousands of trees that are reduced to ashes every summer. There are many causes of the fires, but it is generally agreed that the Government should take steps to study the possibility of preventing the desolation of some of the fairest parts of France.

Once more the famous novelist Pierre Benoit is accused of plagiarism. Every book of his which has appeared has been alleged to be a copy of an earlier volume. The inspiration for "L'Atlantide" was found to be in Sir Rider Haggard's "She". When M. Benoit wrote "Le Sac Salié" he deliberately inserted passages from Victor Hugo in order to catch the critics who were always looking for his sources. They fell into the trap. His latest work "Mademoiselle de la Perle" is ridiculously stated to be an imitation of Eugene Sue's "Atar-Gull". As, however, the leading figure in "Atar-Gull" is a black man and the leading figure in Pierre Benoit's book is a beautiful woman, it is hard to see how the resemblance of a few incidents can constitute a charge of plagiarism. Moreover Eugene Sue wrote extremely badly and his characters had no consistency, whereas Pierre Benoit writes well and his characters have a real life. Even those in the literary world who are not well disposed toward M. Benoit and they are numerous—were shocked at this new fashion of discovering a predecessor by some other author for every book produced by him. As

if every book is not in some respects similar to a previous book!

France will not have to import wheat in any quantity this year and the price of bread has accordingly been reduced. This is by no means an unimportant fact. The Government is extremely anxious that during the coming day which may be difficult, the price of living should be kept down and that there should be no discontent. In spite of the fall of the franc, France has been fortunate enough to suffer from no unemployment, while its industries are being developed. Economical as distinct from financial France stands well. The one unfortunate point was that the country had been unable to get back to the old level of wheat production and the necessity of importation was felt to be dangerous. France strives to be self-sufficient. It is with gratification therefore that this year the harvest is found to be so good. Not without effort has this result been reached. The weather conditions have been favorable but it is because the Government has rallied the agriculturalists and conducted an intensive propaganda among the farmers that the crops are so plentiful.

It is now clear that there is little chance of the proposed tax being put upon foreigners. There are deputies who strongly advocate this theory of making the visitor pay, but it is generally recognized that they are shortsighted. The visitors to France bring in a great deal of money and almost entirely support a number of French trades. It would be bad business to discourage that. A certain revenue might be raised, but it would be lost and much more than lost in other ways. Moreover, the foreigner does pay taxes and very handsomely. It must be remembered that France is a country which above all imposes indirect taxes, that is to say, on everything that is bought and sold the Government levies its toll. The luxury trades which are supported by the visitor contribute very largely. The restaurants and the places of amusement are heavily taxed. It would be unfair to impose a direct tax in addition to the indirect taxes.

By the end of this year Marshal Lyautey expects to have completed his task in French Morocco and then hand over the reins of government to a civil administrator. There is now only spasmodic opposition except in one or two parts which are steadily being reduced to submission. It has been a long and arduous task undertaken by the Marshal, and he has fulfilled it with the greatest possible distinction. His name will be inseparably associated with Morocco. It is not too much to say that he is the maker of modern Morocco. Unfortunately the Spanish zone is still disturbed and the French have not altogether abandoned the hope of some day inheriting the little northern tract. They would at any rate like to have an early settlement of the long-drawn-out question of Tangiers.

Meanwhile the reports from Syria continue to be so good that it is expected with great confidence that a civil administration will be instituted within a few months. Now that there is a settlement with Turkey—whether good or bad is not to the point—it is considered that there is no danger to be feared and that the new protectorate will quickly settle down. The credit must chiefly go to General Gouraud, now military governor of Paris, but General Weygand, who completed the work after General Gouraud left, must also be given his share of credit.

Why not a journalist at the Académie Française? This is the latest question that is being posed. There are, of course, among the 40 Immortels a number of writers for the newspapers, but they were elected primarily

because they were authors and not journalists. Their contributions to the papers were until lately incidental and occasional. Maurice Barres, it is true, for a number of years has devoted himself almost entirely to journalism. But the point is that no one has ever been chosen purely on his journalistic merits. No journalist as such has ever been admitted. He has had to produce his books, even though those books were merely collections of his journalistic productions. But it is recognized that the quality of journalism in France has been raised very considerably, and that there are, writing for the newspapers today, many men who have not the smallest desire or the leisure to fling together indifferent volumes, but whose work is of a higher quality than most of those who sit beneath the capitol. Hence this movement for at least one representative of the newspaper world under the dome.

TENTATIVE DATE
OF BOAT RACE SET
Three Gloucester Schooners to
Try for Challenge Rights

GLoucester, Mass., Sept. 12.—Three Gloucester schooners will race about Oct. 12 for the honor of challenging for the International Fishermen's Cup, won last year by the Nova Scotian schooner Bluenose. This date has been tentatively set for the American elimination series, although the American Race Committee has not yet decided.

The new Columbia, built early this year for a Gloucester syndicate, is now on the banks salt fishing, but Captain Alden has promised to leave for home Sept. 20, in order to be ready for the elimination. The Columbia, built on the lines of the Mayflower, which was the last of three hundred and competition last year and the year before, has been regarded as the logical challenger for the international trophy.

The Henry Ford, runner-up to the Bluenose last year and winner of the Lipton Cup in the race held off this port in August in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the centenary of the Ford family, is regarded as another certainty for the elimination tests. Captain Clayton Morrisey has declared that the Columbia must beat his boat before it goes to Halifax to meet the Canadian defender in November. Last year the Ford defeated the Bluenose in three hours and twenty minutes, but one of these contests was called off by the committee on the ground that the schooners failed to await the starting signal.

REDS ACQUIRE COAST STAR
CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Thomas Sheehan, star right-hand pitcher of the St. Paul Club of the American Association, has been obtained by the Cincinnati Reds.

Sarachek
"A New Store"
Picture Framing
For Mirrors and Pictures. Silk Cord. Reasonable Prices.
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A good assortment, making it easy to find just the kind you want. Get one of these handy, convenient Wardrobe Trunks. Reasonable prices.
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Sinclair Heating Oils
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Bon Air Apartments
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OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL GILLHAM ROAD.
Fireproof Construction
Will soon be completed: all corner suites with individual porches; efficient, containing many superior features such as solid mahogany doors and interior woodwork; white porcelain tile; radiator, white porcelain; new wired canopy, marble terrace kitchen floor, marble top work cabinets, built-in bathroom fixtures, etc.; large living room contains double in-door bed; bedroom has twin in-door beds, dressing room and plenty of closet space; 1 block from Back Hill car line. For reservations call 871-1111 OR HYDE PARK 7047—ROOM 425.

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FEW SURPRISES IN
LADIES' GOLF PLAYField of 32 Players Is Reduced
to 16 in Canadian Closed
Tourney at Royal Club

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 11 (Special).—Very few surprises occurred on the first day of match play in the second annual Canadian ladies' closed golf championship at the Royal Montreal Club course yesterday. The only one in the championship fight being the defeat of Mrs. Winks of Winnipeg by Mrs. C. C. Ronalds of the home club. The field of 32 players was reduced to eight Montreal competitors, three from Toronto, two each from Hamilton and Winnipeg, and one from Quebec.

Mrs. Harold Hutchings of Winnipeg, who is favored by many to win on account of her previous record and her display in the qualifying round, was given a hard battle by Miss H. F. Bernard of the local club, who was finally defeated, 3 and 2; but the winner was somewhat off her game and did not go into the lead. Mrs. Hutchings was not very good with her long shots.

The other players who are considered as championship possibilities are Miss Ada MacKenzie, the Ontario champion; Miss Sidney Pepler, the Toronto champion; Mrs. Hope Gibson, the defending champion; and Miss Sybil Kennedy, the Quebec champion, all won their matches, in fairly easy style. Four of the 16 matches went the full length while the shortest engagements were those in which Mrs. Sidney Jones of Toronto, defeated Mrs. R. Pepler of Ottawa, 9 and 8. There were three matches in which club members opposed each other. Miss Pepler of Toronto, Miss Mollie McBride of Beaconsfield and Mrs. H. W. Soper of Royal Montreal, being the winners. Mrs. Gibson's play was the best of the day; she played nearly perfect golf, going out in 39. Miss Pepler's game also left little to be desired as did that of Miss MacKenzie.

In the afternoon the driving and putting and approaching competitions were held, with Miss Lillian Hayes, Sarnia, winning the prize for the aggregate for three drives with 584 yards, and Miss Sidney Pepler, Toronto, winning the prize for the longest drive with 198 yards.

CANADIAN LADIES' CLOSED GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
Miss Mollie McBride, Beaconsfield, defeated Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield, 2 and 1.
Miss Marjorie Annable, Kanawak, defeated Miss Helen Leasure, Royal Ottawa, 5 and 8.
Mrs. H. W. Soper, Royal Montreal, defeated Mrs. D. McLennan, Royal Montreal, 1 up.
Mrs. Harold Hutchings, Winnipeg, defeated Miss H. F. Bernard, Royal Montreal, 3 and 2.

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Home Made Candies
Old Prints, Brice-brace Novelties
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We sell all grades of oil for heating

GABRIEL SNUBBERS
THERE IS NO OTHER
"Keep you on Seat. Save your car."
Price from \$17.50 to \$35.50
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which illustrate the new trim, slim silhouette for fall. (Left) Sport Coat of Llama cloth and cashmere. In natural shade with tucked collar, cuffs and skirt at \$17.50. (Right) Coat of malabar colored velveteen, with trimmings of pink-dyed squirrel, at \$27.50.

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feated Miss H. F. Bernard, Royal Montreal, 3 and 2.
Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton, defeated Mrs. A. F. S. Glasco, Royal Montreal, 7 and 6.
Miss K. K. Bearlato, Winnipeg, defeated Miss McGee, Ottawa, 5 and 3.
Miss L. Napier, Beaconsfield, defeated Mrs. R. Murdoch, Humber Valley, 2 and 1.
Miss Ada MacKenzie, Mississauga, defeated Miss Helen Paget, Royal Ottawa, 6 and 6.
Miss Dora Virtue, Whitlock, defeated Mrs. Handsomebody, Quebec, 1 up.
Mrs. H. W. Soper, Royal Montreal, defeated Mrs. M. K. Rowe, Toronto, 3 and 2.
Miss Sybil Kennedy, Royal Montreal, defeated Mrs. H. M. Bostwick, Hamilton, 3 and 2.
Mrs. H. Irwin, Royal Montreal, defeated Mrs. Sidney Jones, Toronto, 1 up.
Mrs. H. C. Foy, Quebec, defeated Mrs. C. Armstrong, Victoria, B. C., 3 up.
Mrs. C. C. Ronalds, Royal Montreal, defeated Mrs. Winks, Winnipeg, 3 and 4.
Miss Edna Nesbitt, Hamilton, defeated Mrs. A. F. Rodgers, Lambton, 5 and 4.
Mrs. Sidney Jones, Toronto, defeated Mrs. R. Pinney, Royal Ottawa, 5 and 8.

Reports presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ladies Golf Union last night showed that the game is progressing very rapidly, particularly in Manitoba and Quebec provinces. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Leonard Murray, Lambton; Vice-President, Mrs. S. C. Sweeney, British Columbia; Mrs. Northwood, Manitoba; Mrs. McGregor Mitchell, Nova Scotia; Mrs. S. B. Robinson, Quebec, vice-president; Mrs. W. B. Brantford, Mrs. M. K. Rowe, Toronto, Mrs. A. F. Rodgers, Lambton, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Rosedale, Mrs. Ada MacKenzie, Mississauga, Mrs. F. C. Sigurd, Miss H. E. Henderson, Rosedale, and Miss C. Bird, Toronto, executive committee.

COAST STARS FOR BROOKLYN
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Brooklyn National League Club today announced it had closed a deal with the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League for the purchase of shortstop John Jones and Pitcher Byron Yarrison for \$50,000. Jones is rated among the best infielders in the Coast circuit and has a batting average around the .300 mark. Yarrison, a right-hander, is one of the league's leading pitchers. He has a record of 15 victories and four defeats so far this season.

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We sell all grades of oil for heating

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Chicago Police May
Have Gymnasiums

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 12. PLANS to install gymnasiums in every police station in Chicago for the benefit of the police are to be submitted by J. M. Collins, chief of police, to Mayor W. E. Dwyer for approval. It is announced here. The plans include the employment of gymnastic instructors and a separate department with an athletic director in charge of the entire force. The idea is an outgrowth of the annual police games in which the police showed the value of athletics in their work.

NEW PITCHER FOR PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—The Pittsburgh National League club announced today the purchase of Jackson Mathews, a right-handed pitcher, from the Cynthia team of the Blue Grass League.

Electric Chandeliers

We carry a full line of Medium Price Chandeliers.
Out-of-town friends send for catalog.
Western Chandelier Co.
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Manicuring—Shampooing
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Black Satin
—and the other smart Fall materials are featured in our large and varied selection of new Fall Frocks—
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STOCKS SELL OFF ABRUPTLY IN NEW YORK

After Early Irregularity Prices Are Forced Downward—Steels Weak

Price changes were mixed at the opening of today's New York stock market. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Studebaker, the usual leaders, all opened fractionally lower, but the main trend nevertheless appeared to be upward. Davidson Chemical advanced 2 points. Most of the oils were higher, Houston rising a point.

The market continued somewhat spotty in the early dealings. Good buying was noted in some of the sugar, textile and copper shares. International Agricultural preferred dropped 2 points and Famous Players and Maxwell A. 1 each.

Hartman Corporation advanced 2 points. Cuba Cane Sugar preferred 1 1/2 and Punta Alegre.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. German marks dropping to less than 1 cent a million, a new low record for the year.

Short Selling

Considerable short selling and profit-taking came into the market during the morning after an early period of hesitation, and the general trend was downward. Resistance was offered, however, in a number of quarters, particularly by shares in the sugar, merchandising and oil-priced rail groups, several of which maintained their gains of a point or so.

Heaviness was most marked in the oils, steels, equipments, motors and a few specialties, such as American Can, Du Pont and Foundation Company, which sold 1 to 2 points below yesterday's final figures.

Call money opened at 5 per cent. Railroad shares succumbed more generally to the heaviness elsewhere in the early afternoon. New York Central, Reading, Chesapeake and Ohio, Southern Railway, Texas and Pacific and St. Paul, losing in the neighborhood of a point each. The Pan-American shares staged a sharp rally, but most other industrial and specialty lost ground. Central Leather pfd. dropped 5 1/2 points.

Bonds Rather Soft

With the exception of domestic industrial bonds, which showed moderate improvement, bond prices generally inclined downward in the early trading today. Holland-American 6 1/2 moved up 1, while Serbian 8 1/2 declined 2 1/2, Austrian 7 1/2, and numerous French issues fractionally.

U. S. Government bonds were irregular, with changes relatively unimportant.

Declines of a point or more were recorded by Minneapolis & St. Louis refunding 4 1/2, St. Paul convertible 5 1/2, and Northern Pacific refunding 5 1/2. While some industrial specialties lost ground, many others, notably Pierce Arrow 8 1/2, Denver Gas & Electric 5 1/2, Public Service of New Jersey 5 1/2, Cerro de Pasco 5 1/2, and others, registered advances of a point each.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
 Call money 5%
 Renewal rate 5%
 Outside commercial paper 5%
 U. S. Treasury notes 5%
 Customers' call loans 5%
 Individuals' call loans 5%
 U. S. Government bonds 5%
 Canadian ex. dis. 2 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges \$54,000,000
 Year ago today \$54,000,000
 Balance \$2,000,000
 Year ago today \$2,000,000
 P. R. bank credit \$2,740,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery
 Prime, eligible banks 4 1/2
 60-day 4 1/2
 90-day 4 1/2
 120-day 4 1/2
 180-day 4 1/2
 270-day 4 1/2
 360-day 4 1/2
 Under 30 days 4 1/2
 Under 60 days 4 1/2
 Under 90 days 4 1/2
 Under 120 days 4 1/2
 Under 180 days 4 1/2
 Under 270 days 4 1/2
 Under 360 days 4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and 10 in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2
Indianapolis	4 1/2
San Antonio	4 1/2
Omaha	4 1/2
Portland	4 1/2
Seattle	4 1/2
San Diego	4 1/2
San Jose	4 1/2
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Better Sentiment Pervades Trade, Although Changes for Better Appear Slight

Sales in the local market have included a fairly substantial quantity of mounds B supers (56s pulled) white mbs wools, estimated at about 3000 lbs for which around 85 cents is understood to have been paid, a New York knit goods manufacturer having taken the bulk of the wool. A considerable quantity of delaine wool is also reported to have been sold within the last few weeks, prices which are reported as varying from 52½ to 55 cents, the lower price having been paid. It is said, for a large quantity of wool in an outside market.

Scattering sales of various qualities of wool have been made at prices which show little change. Interest in low-uster hools is noteworthy, further business having been reported in Argentine Lincolns at 18 cents, in the grease, in bond. A fair interest is reported on the street in quarter-blood nolls, one good-size lot of low quarters having been sold at 42 cents, while good quarters have been marked up to 47@48 cents.

STANDARD OIL
STOCK INCREASE
GETS APPROVAL

DIVIDENDS

Tennessee Electric Power Company declared a dividend of \$2 a share on the common, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Island Creek Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 and an extra dividend of \$2 on the common stock. The regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share was also declared on the preferred stock, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Three and six p.c. A. G. The extra dividend was \$3.

Northwestern Yeast Company declared quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 12.

STEEL OPERATIONS LEVEL
Although there is a better sentiment in the steel market and inquiries are increasing, operations are slowly going up. The United Steel Corporation's subsidiaries are operating this week at 55 per cent capacity, compared with only 40 per cent 53 weeks last week. The company's plants in the United States are operating throughout the year, probably around 75 per cent.

cord-Breaking Traffic and Settlement of Coal Strike Influences	Advance in United States Said to Be Due to Law of Sup- ply and Demand
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[illegible][illegible]

Estimates Based on 7 Months' Results Show Nearly All on Better Earning Basis

or Pac...	4.5 stk	2.3 stk	6.0 stk
enna....	5.0 stk	5.3 stk	3.2 stk
ere Mar...	9.0 com	10.3 com	6.4 com
leading...	15.0 com	20.3 com	7.4 com
L S F...	10.0 com	10.5 com	0.7 com
L S W...	14.0 com	14.8 com	7.5 com
eaboard...	7.5 ajbd	7.6 ajbd	93% chgs
Pac...	12.0 stk	12.1 stk	9.5 stk

100 Casco Silver Mines & Mills 5%
 for lot.
CHICAGO BANK
DIVIDEND RAISED
CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The banking
 business of the greatest industrial
 center is about back to normal. Losses
 incurred in deflation have been written
 off and profits are again satisfactory.
 According to the Continental & Commer-

terly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1.

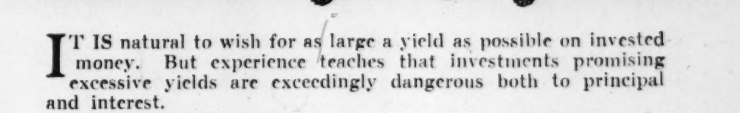
We felt that the time is ripe to give the stockholders a larger share in the company's earnings," George M. Reynolds, chairman, said.

RAILWAY ORDERS RAILS

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The Canadian National Railways has placed an order for 100,000 tons of standard steel rails with the Illinois Steel Company.

SUGAR PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Warner Sugar Company has advanced the wholesale price of refined sugar from 3½c to 4c.



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City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Clarence Hodson & Co
— ESTABLISHED 1893 — INC
SPECIALIZE IN SOUND BONDS
YIELDING ABOVE THE AVERAGE
138 Broadway New York

ROAD'S BONDS AUTHORIZED
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Louisville & Nashville road has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue mortgage bonds, to be used in refunding for a like amount of 5½ per cent bonds previously issued, and now held in the treasury.

MILLION MARKS FOR A CENT
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—German marks were quoted here today at 114,940 to 115,000 for 100 marks.

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT AFFECTS ONE-SEVENTH OF BRITISH NATION

Condition of Labor Curtails Spending Power and Causes United States Imports to Fall Below Exports in Value

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 11.—It was pointed out by a prominent employer here, in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that British unemployment meant that Great Britain could spend less abroad. Consequently, American exporters were finding that they had more and more difficulty in selling goods to Great Britain. This fact may perhaps help to explain why recently, for the first time in many years, the value of imports into the United States exceeded the value of the exports.

Statistics at the office of the Department of Overseas Trade in London show that the decline was not only in value but in volume. For example, in 1923 up to July 30 Great Britain took 2,500,000 cwt. of wheat from the United States. In the corresponding period of 1922 and 1921 the figures were 2,800,000 cwt. and 3,700,000 cwt., respectively. Though the value of imports has shown increases, the balance is heavily against the United States. The employer already quoted said he was convinced that when American manufacturers once more began to turn to foreign markets as an outlet for their surplus production, they would be confronted with a very serious situation, unless in the meantime the purchasing power of Great Britain had been restored by the solution of the unemployment difficulty.

Cause of Unemployment
Most authorities agree that the root cause of British unemployment is the instability of the European situation. To illustrate their contention, take for example a railway in Europe which in normal times would be placing an order for, say, 10,000 tons of steel rails with a firm in the north of England. The railway badly needs these rails, but owing to present-day conditions, it cannot afford to buy them and has to carry on as best it can with those in use, although they are practically worn out.

This means that a firm in the north of England has lost £100,000 worth of business, representing a good month's work to 750 men. Less or more, the same is true of the mines, and 750 more men have each lost a month's work. Nor does the process stop at the 1500 men thus directly affected. There is less work on the railways, at the ports, a smaller demand for mining machinery replaced, the trade they would otherwise have lost, this does not hold good of the other classes referred to.

The Library

Fall River Public Library

"TWO thousand miles of cloth daily are said to be woven in the mills of this city," remarked the friend who was driving the Wanderer through Fall River en route from Newport to Boston. "They must supply work to an army of wage earners," commented the Wanderer. "About 35,000," was the reply. "I should have said 100,000," exclaimed the Wanderer, gazing wonder upon the procession of people which as far as the eye could see filled the sidewalks and streets. During a halt in one of the city's busiest streets, the Wanderer said, "There is a public library. May I take time to run over and look at it?" "Certainly," said his friend. "There seems to be a rather quiet street beside it where I can park."

The exterior proportions of the severely classic structure are very pleasing. The interior is equally attractive in a totally different manner. Colorful mosaics, pink and purple marbles and highly polished woodwork give a joyous air to the vestibule, from which one enters the delivery hall, open to the roof of the building, and lighted by a skylight of rippled silver glass. At the second floor the wall space is interrupted by a gallery which completely surrounds the hall. The Wanderer approached the delivery desk and said to the alert young person in charge, "Has the library an information department?" "Yes, indeed," she replied. "In the reference room on the next floor you'll find the information desk. The stairway is at the right of the entrance vestibule."

This stairway, be it remarked, is not merely a convenient means of ascent between two floors; it is an architectural feature of the building. A few broad steps of pink granite lead to a landing, with low, vaulted ceiling. From this landing the stairway turns sharply to the left and is open to the roof, which is pierced by two finely proportioned domed skylights.

The Wanderer paused at the threshold of the reference room to draw a breath of satisfaction. Again his eye met beautiful proportions, harmonious color, and orderly arrangement of books and furnishings. "This is one of the most beautiful small library buildings I've ever would expect from its circulation, which in 1922 was 250,553 books. However, the number of people who came here to read is not included in that figure, and I can assure you that during the winter months the reading rooms are crowded to the doors."

Designed by Ralph Adams Cram
The present attractive building was erected in 1899, from plans made by Ralph Adams Cram. In one of the Wanderer's reports the Wanderer noted that the institution had a special collection of books on textiles. "Where are they?" he questioned. "Mostly in circulation," replied the assistant. "We have a strong

collection on textiles, as you will see by the card catalogue, but it seems best to let people take them out."

A this point Mr. Rankin, the genial librarian, appeared.

"This gentleman is interested in our library," said the assistant. "Glad to hear it. Let me show it to you," said Mr. Rankin. "We'll go down to the open shelf room, directly behind the delivery hall, is a very delightful place. It contains a collection of books with 'something for everyone.' On the desks and tables were fresh flowers and on the faces of the attendants were pleasant smiles.

"Your library seems such a friendly place," commented the Wanderer.

"You couldn't say anything that would please me more," said the librarian, and immediately the Wanderer knew why it was a friendly place, since it has been his observation that assistants are likely to reflect the spirit of their chief.

In the lower story of the building is the children's room, a charming place with fairy-tale pictures on the walls, dolls in costumes of different nations in glass cases and clean looking bookshelves.

The librarian pointed with pride to a picture of Dighton Rock. "That rock has in no small way awakened as much controversy as a league of nations," he said. "The carving of the inscription has been ascribed to Egyptian priests, to Prince of Atlantis, Persians, Trojans, Libyans, Tartars, Japanese, Chinese, Norsemen, American Indians, early English sailors, Mother Nature and the Devil."

"Looks to me like Indian picture writing," said the Wanderer, ignorantly taking sides on the question. "May be," said the librarian, patiently. When at last the Wanderer said, "Sorry, but I must be on my way," Mr. Rankin replied: "Come again. If you are interested in the history of our town, I can give you documents dealing with its history from the time of the Vineland settlement, down through the period when the American Indians knew it as 'Quequechan,' or 'falling water,' to the present time, when it stands as the largest cotton manufacturing city in the United States."

Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 28
DISPATCHES from Moscow to the British Department of Overseas Trade indicated that the Russian Government hoped to open bi-weekly services on the routes of Moscow-Odesa, Kharkov-Kiev, Kharkov-Simferopol, all these routes to be operated by the Ukraine Aerial Way Company with six Junkers (German) machines allocated by the authorities of the Russian Volunteer Air Fleet. A later dispatch from Moscow gave particulars of a service to be opened between Moscow and Nizhni-Novgorod. The wish, however, seems to have been father to the thought, for the Russian authorities claim that any of these routes are actually in commission.

According to the Brazilian press, German air pilots have recently been experimenting in Brazil with a view to the establishment of a regular passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre. The machines which it is intended to use are six-seater Junker seaplanes with 180-horsepower engines. Meanwhile the Spanish press announces that the Compañia Nacional de Navegacion Aerea has been formed at Rio de Janeiro, with the object of establishing air lines between various Brazilian towns, and also between Brazil and other countries.

To such an extent has the system of air traffic control by wireless been developed that the operator at the Croydon airdrome can keep a check on the position of machines at every stage of their journey to Paris, Cologne and elsewhere. He can give pilots accurate information as to their position when they are unable to discover it from observing the ground and he can warn them of the close proximity of other machines when the visibility is insufficient to permit of wireless location. This device is also being installed at this airdrome to enable the direction of an approaching machine to be located when it is too close to find this out by wireless telephony.

In the first half of 1923, 1,231,875 letters were carried by aircraft on the Toulouse-Casablanca route between France and Morocco. In the corresponding period of 1922 the figures were 474,110; of 1921, 101,202; and of 1920, 51,532.

Aircraft are being increasingly used in Canada for patrol work in connection with the suppression of forest fires. During last season 75 such fires were located and thousands of acres were of timber saved from destruction. In many cases fire fighting crews were transported by air to the scene of the fire. Airplanes were also used for the transportation of men and supplies to mining camps situated in remote parts of the country, and are said to have proved most successful.

Statistics given in the German press show that 131 flights were carried out last year on the Königsberg-Moscow route. The distance between the two towns is 780 miles and the flights occupied a total of 1138 hours which works out at an average of 8 1/2 hours per flight.

The engine used was one with which the airman was not familiar, yet only on three occasions was the service interrupted through engine trouble. Italy contemplates the inauguration of an air route to Tripoli and the Italian Government has accordingly approached the French Government with a view to obtaining permission for Italian aircraft to alight in Tunisia en route. As the Italian Government has now withdrawn its refusal to allow French aircraft to alight in Sardinia, no difficulties are expected to be raised by the French authorities to the grant of the required facilities.

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NEW YORK CITY, 211 West 79th St. Two well-furnished rooms in private home, bath, and kitchen. Suitable for two gentlemen; rent \$100 per month.

NEW YORK CITY, Riverside Drive (135th St.) Apartment 29—Double room, private bath, kitchenette, refrigerator, and all conveniences. \$100 per month.

NEW YORK CITY, 407 Central Park West—Attractive room, private bath, and all conveniences. \$100 per month.

NEW YORK CITY, 145th Street—Large room, private bath, and all conveniences. \$100 per month.

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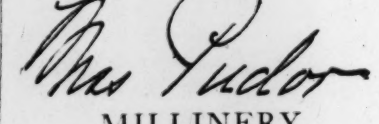

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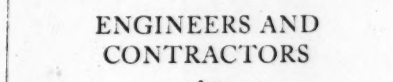
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By M. E. Ravage.
New York: The Macmillan Co., \$2.00.

are now confirmed. Mr. Ravage writes 224 pages of calamitous confirmation. And adds, as a joker, a 25-page "postscript," hardly designed to penetrate the preceding gloom, or to cheer the reader who has trembled through it.

Mr. Ravage, we take it, is a political premillennialist. He sees the world "Hell-bent for destruction," and gives thanks that it is so. He apostrophizes the bad and vilifies the good, and insists we need a new world all around. His demand for a new creation, of course, must rest upon his condemnation of the present creation. The more complete the condemnation, the clearer the conclusion. Mr. Ravage, therefore, goes the limit.

A Dangerous Stand

We take issue with him on this point, among others. The conclusion is no place to begin an inquiry. Mr. Ravage might well have allowed the facts to form their own conclusion; but no, he could not risk it. He thus falls into the mistake of giving another one of those collections of selected facts which, however valuable themselves, are dangerous when allowed to stand as a complete representation of the European situation.

Take, for instance, Mr. Ravage on the League of Nations. "Geneva," he writes, "is condemned to futility, not so much because it is impotent as because it is uninspired. Give it teeth and, from being a mockery, it will rise up to become a menace." Now, we may agree that the League is impotent before Europe's major problems. But that, we believe, is a credit to the League. Europe's major problems are not given to the League, because Europe's politicians fear the League spirit. The League has made a name for itself, in the midst of widespread chaos, because it represents the ideals of a new order. Why, if the League is to perpetuate the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles, as Mr. Ravage insists, have not the major problems of the Treaty been consigned to it? Why are reparations commissions and councils of ambassadors and conferences of the allied statesmen necessary, when we have the League designed especially to do the devilry which now is otherwise accomplished? We believe it is because the individual members of the League represent, for the most part, a new order, incompatible with the old order for which many of Europe's political leaders stand. Give the League the prestige of American membership and it might become an agency, not for ushering in the millennium tomorrow, but by working through evolutionary stages, toward the end which Mr. Ravage—and all idealists—desire.

The Treaty of Versailles

To condemn the Treaty of Versailles as the root of all Europe's evil, as Mr. Ravage does, is not a difficult undertaking. It is much more difficult to prepare an alternative. We agree that the war's whole aim was not the destruction of German militarism, as we agree that German militarism was not wholly responsible for the war. But the great obstacle preventing a realization of war aims is less the Treaty of Versailles, per se, than the enforcement of the Treaty. Rather than to demand a new creation, why not demand American participation in what we have at present in the belief that good may come of it?

As for his postscript, it has more of merit than the book itself. Had

Mr. Samuel's Pen Runs Fantastically

The Man-croft Essays

By Arthur Michael Samuel.
London: Jonathan Cape, 10s. 6d.

Turning from the title page, "Con- tents," we are not a little impressed with the length of its list, and the diversity of our opportunity. Shall we spend a half hour with "Bells" or "Robbers," or "Cocks" or "Walking Sticks," or "Owls" or "Apples," or shall it be with some known or less known figure of history?

"The Bookseller's Daughter," a picture, simply drawn, has always had a place in our hearts. As we light upon it now, we find ourselves lingering over it with a pleasure which does not weary; enhanced, as we learn the lines give a glimpse of the writer's manner of childhood. There is music in the phrasing of this opening essay: shades of color, soft, warm, lasting.

Into the delicate texture of "Norwich Shawls" Mr. Samuel weaves much that may make these things of beauty more beautiful. The dignity of honest, faultless handicraft, of the sterling qualities of character which pervade such exquisite work, give a sense of intrinsic value to a possessor. And Mr. Samuel would not have us miss this. The closing paragraphs hold a fund of delightful reminiscence.

It is a gift to convey in few words the essential points in a career of any note, yet to retain a sense of amplitude and leisure in the telling. In "The Author of the American Constitution" and "Count Rumford" we have examples of this conciseness; we are left with a width of the constructiveness which accompanies, and is the outcome of, a character inspired by unselfish motives and a high purpose.

When Mr. Samuel's pen runs fantastically—as in "Sir Kenelm Digby" and "The School of Natural History"—

Mr. Ravage spent 25 pages on the malady of Europe and 224 enlarging on his postscript, his book might have served a better purpose. To add pessimism unto pessimism helps none but the pessimists. To turn, however, as Mr. Ravage does, to America's responsibility is to emphasize the one way out. For, as he insists, "our farmers, our industries, the education of our children, yes, the very existence of our polity, depend on the peaceful progress of the European motherland." S. H.

A Carving by Leonardo?

Leonardo da Vinci-Sculptor

By Theodore Cook.
London: A. L. H. Murray, 10s. 6d.

This book is an elaborate argument, well pointed and profusely illustrated. Its aim is to establish Leonardo da Vinci as the author of the "Signa Madonna."

This carving in stone, with a covering of gesso, was brought from Italy in 1897, by Mr. G. B. Diblee from the house, on the outside walls of which it had remained, for more than four centuries. In November of last year I wrote of this important piece of sculpture, in *The Christian Science Monitor*, drawing attention to the opinion expressed by Signor Venturi, in an article in *L'Arte*, that Leonardo da Vinci was undoubtedly the author of it. This valuable opinion from one of the world's authorities on Leonardo, certainly demanded attention and the author of this book not only reprints it in the original Italian, but also in an English translation. The last sentence of this article is as follows: "For all these reasons this group seems to me to be indisputably the work, and as far as we know today, the only work in sculpture we possess, of Leonardo." Sir Theodore Cook places much value on this opinion of Venturi's; but, unfortunately for him, I learn on good authority that Venturi has not seen the actual sculpture, he having formed his opinion from a photograph. Now, a photograph is not sufficient data for anyone in so important a matter, for even the many admirable ones in the book of approved similar works by della Robbia, Verrocchio and others, will not be to everyone convincing evidence that Mr. Diblee's sculpture is by Leonardo. It is easy enough from style or execution with equal weight to attribute the work to Luca della Robbia. True it is that Leonardo was a friend of the Albizzi family, from the walls of whose house Mr. Diblee removed the sculpture, but then della Robbia was a friend of the Federighi family who also owned the Albizzi Villa.

The attribution of this piece of sculpture is of utmost importance, quite apart from the fact that Leonardo has not been definitely credited with any work in this medium, for it is of great significance that the child is on the right of his mother. Now, in the Verrocchio reliefs of the same subject, the child is on the left. Leonardo was left-handed, of course, and it would seem in the evidence that after the Signa Madonna was made she became the fashionable model, largely copied, in place of Verrocchio's well-known group. Still, it cannot be said that Sir Theodore Cook has entirely made out his case. Perhaps documentary evidence exists in the archives which would be worth thorough search, but so far the only piece of it advanced by the author of this book consists of two mutilated lines in Leonardo's handwriting, which he translated as, "... he 1478 began the two Madonnas," and a similar one at Pistoia. Sir Theodore makes a good guess with "In September" for the first gap, but putting in "one at Saint Ilario" (meaning the Signa Madonna) in the

second, is surely begging the question. It might have been any other Madonna Leonardo was writing of. Both the Madonnas mentioned might even have been paintings.

But there is one point where the likelihood of Leonardo's authorship, though equally conjectural, is more attractive. It is a technical one. The piece under discussion is unique in European art, because of the layer of kesso covering the stone. Such an innovation is to be expected from Leonardo, the experimentalist. Still, the whole subject remains in the melting pot, and will no doubt be thrashed out by the authorities most competent to do so, but this present book does little more than expand a pamphlet privately printed by Sir Theodore Cook in 1919.

KENNEDY NORTH.

The Builders of a Nation

Building the American Nation

By Nicholas Murray Butler.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50.

The addresses delivered early this year by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, acting upon invitation as lecturer on the Sir George Watson Foundation for American History, Literature and Institutions, have been issued in book form by Scribners. The lectures, intended as an exposition of American history from Colonial days, until the present, are manifestly written to meet what Dr. Butler regards as a European, rather than an American need. And yet the American student

will read the book with interest, probably with profit, despite frequent passages which reflect the peculiar conclusions of the writer. But the exposition is a defense of American institutions, from the time of their inception, which the author traces back to England and the English people, down to the present day.

Dr. Butler accords to the early agitators who fanned the flames of revolution in the colonies greater foresight and selflessness than he finds displayed by those who, in the first half century of the Republic, opposed the implanting and growth of that true democracy without which the Government could not have survived. There is noticeable throughout the lectures, happily, an absence of that criticism of the British which filled the earlier histories. One does not feel that Dr. Butler is purposely regarding the sensibilities of those for whose ears the lectures were written. He quotes from the record of the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention, and the speeches made in the early sessions of Congress, in discussing the ambitions and efforts of the foes of democracy, in making difficult and precarious the work of building the Nation.

More than ever the reader is convinced that the history of the political parties in the United States is the history of the country itself. In the light of what Dr. Butler has written, one sees many of the founders of the Republic in that unflattering glare which we of today are inclined to turn so cruelly upon those with whom we do not agree. Happily, despite these somewhat unwelcome revelations, it is reassuring to remember that out of the stress and confusion, the selfishness and the hatreds, there has come, to remain, a stable democracy which vouchsafes that freedom of conscience and purpose never lost sight of even by those who sometimes failed to see the way clearly.

For the Lover of Prints

Lithography

By Bolton Brown.
New York: The Macmillan Co., \$1.

Exactitude in art is difficult to achieve and comes rarely. A short, but ample, exposition by Bolton Brown of that little understood branch of the graphic arts, known as lithography, is therefore not only timely, but most welcome. Since its inception in the beginning of the nineteenth century, following the invention of Senefelder, lithography prospered for a golden 50 years, until the advent of photography and other modern means of reproduction ousted it from the province of arts. Although individual and distinguished practitioners have employed lithography from time to time, it is only recently that it has been reinstated among the popular modes of artistic expression. Himself an artist of repute and an accepted authority on matters lithographic, Mr. Brown handles his theme with the deft touch of a master printer, giving due emphasis and warmth to the salient points of his subject. "Considered physically, lithographs are prints; esthetically, they are drawings." Where etching and engraving, but translate the artist's touch, the autographic quality of lithography places it in a category by itself. Furthermore, the sensitiveness and freedom of touch permitted on the stone surface enable these stone-drawings to pass over into a world where drawings on paper cannot follow. "My idea of the texture of the moth's wing cannot be given with charcoal on a brick. . . . A thunderstorm in silverprint is bound to lack something in somberness. But on stone



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Sarah Bernhardt

A Just Tribute

Sarah Bernhardt

By Sir George Arthur Holmes.
New York: W. W. Norton, 10s. 6d.

This book is the tribute of one friend to another, also a great artist, and to the whole it is a just tribute. In summing up Sarah Bernhardt as an artist, Sir George compares her with her immediate predecessor Rachel, and her contemporary Duse, in each case, decidedly to Sarah's advantage. But one wonders a little if the comparison is quite just. Certain physical defects of Rachel's are contrasted with some of Sarah's advantages—the golden voice, for example—but this may mean that Rachel got where Sarah did without her advantages. Then again, in comparing her to Duse, Sir George points out that the Italian never really got beyond comedy, while the Frenchwoman made her great successes in grand tragedy; which, though true in due sense, is not so in another. One might say, rather, that Sarah made her greatest successes in grand and Duse in real tragedy. Nothing in Dumas, Sardou, Racine, or Ibsen, surely, can equal the tragedy of Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts," which Duse plays to perfection.

Broadly speaking, was not Sarah Bernhardt a great artificial actress—perhaps the greatest there has ever been; and is not that, perhaps, why she has never received quite full justice from her own countrymen? By her very strength she may be said to have accentuated her own country's one and only weak point in the art of acting. No actress in the world can play an artificial play as the French can. By their consummate art they will make the most theatrical situation appear convincing. They will make a play out of nothing, as a French cook will make a salad. Perhaps this is the supreme form of art. But give them a realistic play and they may not always get as much out of it as, say, an unimaginative Englishman.

The French are a nation of artists, brimming over with imagination, and Sarah Bernhardt was one of the greatest of them. Another reason why, perhaps, she never seems to have re-

ceived full justice from her own countrymen is that she was commercially successful—indeed, enormously so. French people never seem quite to forgive the prosperous artist. Your true artist, they say, should starve in a garret, and achieve posthumous fame, and that this is manifestly impossible with an actor did not altogether prevent some of her fellow countrymen from accusing Sarah of being mercenary. She certainly was a business woman who knew the value of advertisement, especially at the outset of her career. When Victor Hugo returned from exile, Sarah was to act in one of his greatest plays, of which there was to be a reading in the lion's den; but Sarah said "No," the lion must come to the theater—the proper place for him—and so he did.

One of the most thrilling chapters in the book is that in which Sir George chronicles her conquest of Berlin. For years, Sarah would not consent to set foot in the country which had so humiliated her own; but at last her prejudice was conquered, whereat she proceeded to conquer those of a Berlin audience, who completely capitulated after holding out for the best part of the play. The book is a glowing tribute from a fine writer to one of the finest artists and most remarkable women of all time. C. P. A.

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you can do all these things, and many another beside." The various steps in the processes and printing of a lithograph are simply set forth and many an ambiguous point is cleared up in the process. This little book, as fine an example of modern printing and bookmaking as could be desired, is from the Merrymount Press, and should find its place among the possessions of any serious print lover. R. F.

The Paris of His Dreams

The Lure of Old Paris

By C. H. Crichton.
New York: Little Brown & Co., \$2 net.

Major Crichton writes his book about Paris in the guise of a memoir. He has assisted in the editing of his dreams. In his youth he, with a friend, visited her and was discouraged by her superficial frivolity. Her call across the years and the damp of London takes him back, in all seriousness, to woo. He is assisted in his quest by three generous admirers of the Lady—a man about town, a rag picker and a woman as mysterious as the city itself. With the first he dines at cafes of all sorts, sees Montmartre, meets its president at dinner, and hears the opera. With the second he goes to the Cynics he learns more stories than he repeats. But the old roue's taste for the "macabre" and for the modern moods of Paris estranges his guest, who discovers the rag picker, a man of parts upon whom the customary evils have conferred his profession. He proves a sagacious guide through the quarter round the Church of St. Gervais, that unhappy church which, on a Good Friday of the war, was the victim of Big Bertha's shell. The author meets the baffling woman first in a dream, next in a vision of her portrait in a corner of the Louvre, and finally near the Venus de Milo, where she is in converse with the same old rascal who was the author's first guide. In gratitude for his assistance she drives him home, bids him "au revoir" instead of "adieu," and returns day after day to take him sightseeing in her victrix, drawn by grays. The lady's last kindness is her gift of a sprig of rosemary, which she leaves beside Major Crichton while he sleeps on the grass in the Allée St. Antoine, at Versailles. Rosemary for remembrance—she does not return.

In manner the book is different from the conventional guide; in matter, except for the lady, it is not. Every lover of Paris will be grateful for the bits of history, the addresses and stories which Major Crichton has collected, but few will thank him for the lukewarm love story which befalls the end.

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The Expansion of the United States

Emil Kimpen

Die Ausbreitung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.
Köln: Verlag von Neumann, Neudamm, 1922.

Kimpen's book on the expansion of the United States is the first attempt of a German historian to show how the United States, in the course of a history of less than a century and a half, have been able to build up the basis for their incredibly quick expansion across the continent and the surrounding oceans. The author describes three phases of American development, namely: the phase of transcontinental expansion (1776 to 1848), the phase of the American-British struggle for the supremacy over the West Indies (1889 to 1897), and the phase of expansion across the West-Indian Gulf (1897 to the present day).

The author has studied American political and diplomatic history, not only from easily accessible sources, but also from the original treaties, conventions, international acts, protocols and agreements between the United States and other powers, from reports of the Foreign Relations Committee, annals of Congress, statutes, and so forth. His knowledge of American history is evidently as wide as it is thorough.

We follow the romance of the expansion, from its earliest beginnings to the present day, with undiminished interest. It is the history of an irresistible and victorious campaign which, though it might be checked for a while, yet rushed forward toward the desired end without encountering any very serious obstacles. Kimpen believes that this development was due partly to the isolation of America from the other great powers of the world, partly to the fact that the catchwords of the expansion were liberty and equality, republic and democracy, justice and humanity, civilization and peace. The European reader stands in awe before the consequence and logic of American politics and begins to understand how it was possible for the thirteen colonies to become "the most powerful and the least vulnerable state on the face of the earth."

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THE HOME FORUM

Austin Dobson, the Poet in Porcelain

THE influence of Dobson and his associates," wrote E. C. Steadman, some years ago, "has been a characteristic of the interval between the close of the true Victorian period and the beginning of some new and—let us hope—inspiring poetic era," and we still turn back at times from the more determined and insistent singers of today to this "intermediate poet." Gay, light as the thistle-down, poet in porcelain, he might be called, for his titles give the very atmosphere of his work:—"Proverbs in Porcelain," "Old World Idylls," "Vignettes in Rhyme." In each case the name indicates delicate workmanship, graceful artistry.

In the Idylls (little pictures, as the title implies) the poet is writing to bring peace and tranquillity—

To you I sing, whom towns immure
And bonds of toil hold fast and sure,
To you across whose aching sight
Come woodlands bathed in April light,
And dreams of pastime premature.

And for these his idylls are of the old world—a world which to its own inhabitants may have been as restless and discontented as our own, but one which, in retrospect, is redolent of peace and security? He reads the old letter in the gray inclosure—"so trim it was"—trimness, security mark this old world. So, "on the warm old window-sill," he dreams as he reads the dusty letter, and sees "the modern traces"—"peeping from its old-fashioned dream."

His people too are all of the past. Patience Caryl, there is peace and melody in the very name! We should know, even had the poet not told us, that she was one of those who grow old, gracefully and graciously—

Whose fair old faces grow more fair
As Point and Flanders yellow.

Gentlemen and gentlemen he has portrayed for us of the Georgian era—that time of "naïve and patches," where form and etiquette counted for so much and the gentleman prided himself on "brocade, vest," and "brown old Brunswick coat"; but when the heart is still simple and easily content—

He likes to watch the sunlight fall
Athwart his lived orchard wall,
Or pause to catch the cuckoo's call
Beyond the beeches.

And there is the charming lady who might be called Madam Placid or Patience or Prudence, or—
Some prefix faintly fragrant still
Of those old musky scents that fill
Our grandams' pillows.

He understood—none better—the painting of the old classic French school, with its court pastoral atmosphere—

The scene a wood—A shepherd tip-
Toe creeping,

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920 cents; 921 cents; 922 cents; 923 cents; 924 cents; 925 cents; 926 cents; 927 cents; 928 cents; 929 cents; 930 cents; 931 cents; 932 cents; 933 cents; 934 cents; 935 cents; 936 cents; 937 cents; 938 cents; 939 cents; 940 cents; 941 cents; 942 cents; 943 cents; 944 cents; 945 cents; 946 cents; 947 cents; 948 cents; 949 cents; 950 cents; 951 cents; 952 cents; 953 cents; 954 cents; 955 cents; 956 cents; 957 cents; 958 cents; 959 cents; 960 cents; 961 cents; 962 cents; 963 cents; 964 cents; 965 cents; 966 cents; 967 cents; 968 cents; 969 cents; 970 cents; 971 cents; 972 cents; 973 cents; 974 cents; 975 cents; 976 cents; 977 cents; 978 cents; 979 cents; 980 cents; 981 cents; 982 cents; 983 cents; 984 cents; 985 cents; 986 cents; 987 cents; 988 cents; 989 cents; 990 cents; 991 cents; 992 cents; 993 cents; 994 cents; 995 cents; 996 cents; 997 cents; 998 cents; 999 cents; 1000 cents; 1001 cents; 1002 cents; 1003 cents; 1004 cents; 1005 cents; 1006 cents; 1007 cents; 1008 cents; 1009 cents; 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1923

EDITORIALS

Italy, Greece, and the League

HAVING seized the island of Corfu, at the outlet of the Adriatic Sea, at the cost of the lives of a few Greek women and children who fell victims to his lawless bombardment, Mussolini, the Italian dictator, is apparently preparing for the seizure of Fiume. Holding Trieste already, the acquisition of Fiume will give Italy practical control of the outlet

to the sea of all the nations which must use the Adriatic as a highway. Control of Corfu gives dominance over the Adriatic, and makes it practically an Italian lake. Imperialistic Italians naturally will applaud the vigor and defiant audacity of a self-created dictator, who has so easily won so much for their country, but what the outcome of his adventure may be in its bearing upon the future peace of the world is yet to be determined.

The seizure of Fiume, if it shall be consummated this week, as is anticipated, will only be the logical outcome of the virtual immunity which attended the descent upon Corfu; and the latter, in its turn, was but the natural and logical result of the impotence of the allied nations of Europe in the face of the demands of the Turks at Lausanne. In the language of the street, Mussolini saw that the Turks had "got away with it," and adopted the same tactics. Just what nation of Europe, which happens to be land hungry, or which is desirous of solidifying its power at home by imperialistic adventures, will follow in the pathway trodden out by Ismet Pasha, and Mussolini, the Fascist, can only be guessed at. But this species of national aggression grows by immunity.

The friends of the League of Nations naturally feel some concern as to the exceedingly inconspicuous, if not, indeed, ineffective, part played by that organization in the temporary settlement of the Greco-Italian situation. The settlement, such as it is, was effected by the Council of Ambassadors—the tribunal which Mussolini himself insisted should handle it. Prior to action by this Council, the League indeed suggested that the whole matter should be passed on to that body. It is probable that the League did exercise some influence over that body by expressing the sentiment of the group of smaller nations terrified by Italy's outbreak. But people will ask whether the Council of Ambassadors would not have so acted had there been no League in existence. It would further be inquired whether anything has been done by the League to determine the justice of Mussolini's challenge of League authority. He raised the two issues, that the League could not deal with acts growing out of an assault upon a nation's honor, and, furthermore, that Greece, being under control of a government still unrecognized by many nations, the United States among them, had no standing in the League. Neither of these questions has been determined, and apparently it is not the purpose of the League to consider them.

At the moment of the assault of Italy upon Greece, the Monitor asserted that the issues growing out of it would form the first serious test as to the usefulness of the League of Nations. If it proved itself incapable of grappling with these issues in a way to command the respect of the nations which were members of its body, and of the United States as well, its very existence would be put in jeopardy. We find no reason to alter this opinion in the presence of the seeming check which has been put upon League activities in this connection. To say that peace prevails is no answer to the criticism, for that peace, such as it is, was effected by the action of a body entirely distinct from the League of Nations. It apparently was obtained by a virtual surrender to all of the demands of the aggressor in an assault upon a nation's integrity which was as thoroughly indefensible as the Austrian attack upon Serbia which led to the World War. There is yet opportunity for the League to prove its worth by investigating the facts attendant upon this assault and offering its findings for the judgment of its constituent members.

Ireland's Forward Step

It is particularly gratifying to those friends of the Irish Free State who have been watching its progress onward and upward in its march toward national unity that its recent admission to the League of Nations was unanimous. In this way no slightest cloud marred the horizon, as it was received by the world, in a larger sense than heretofore, as one of the nations of the earth. It was indeed, moreover, a hopeful augury for Ireland's future, as Desmond Fitzgerald, who is in charge of the foreign affairs of his country, said in commenting on this forward step. That Ireland has in the past been enveloped in a miasma of misunderstanding is undeniable, and now that it is emerging from the oblivion in which it was thereby submerged, it is the more fitting that it is finding its freedom welcomed with cordiality and good-fellowship everywhere.

Mr. Fitzgerald, when addressing the journalists of many lands assembled at Geneva, was eloquent in his declaration that his countrymen wanted to give of their best to the world, and to receive of the world's best in return. That the world stands ready to give of its best, provided there is a receptiveness apparent in the Irish thought wherewith to accept it, Ireland will, it may be hoped, assuredly find. Ireland must itself, however, sink all partisan differences in the desire for the common good of its citizens as a whole. It has at last obtained its long-sought liberty, and the hope of all those who have the well-being of that country at heart is certainly that Mr. Fitzgerald's further assurance will be justified by the facts, and that his country will henceforth be considered and prove itself a thoroughly peace-loving nation.

It is, of course, a sad commentary upon the struggles in which Ireland has been involved during the last cen-

tury that during that period of time its population has diminished from the neighborhood of 10,000,000 to less than 5,000,000. The influence of emigration must, however, always be reckoned with, when considering such an apparent decrease of inhabitants. It is now up to Ireland to make good its new-found freedom without loss of time, remembering what Paul said in his epistle to the Philippians regarding "... forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, ..."

LAST summer the dollar was worth at times between 10 and 11 French francs. Last week it hovered in New York between 17 and 18. In the middle of August the British pound was worth 82 francs in Paris. In June, 1922, it could be had for less than 50. In this downward course the French medium of exchange has been followed by the Belgian, which is worth slightly less. Though Swiss francs have declined a little since last year, they are still close to par. The Spanish peseta and the Italian lira have also gone down somewhat in respect to the dollar and the pound, but nowhere nearly in the same proportion as the French and Belgian francs.

What is the reason? The French and Belgian newspapers, trying to reassure their readers, assert that this decline is in no way justified by the economic and financial situations of the two countries. French foreign commerce, writes for instance the Temps, is flourishing both as to value and quantity. Exports are greater than before the war, and the excess value of imports over exports was for the first half of this year less than 500,000,000 francs, a decided gain over last year. This unfavorable balance of trade, moreover, is probably more than offset by the "invisible" exports—that is, money spent in France by foreign tourists, who this year have been more numerous than ever. French taxes are yielding well, the collections for the first six months of this year being over a billion greater than during the corresponding period of last year. Crops in France, as almost everywhere else in Europe, promise to be abundant. Enough wheat has been raised in France so that next season no imports are believed necessary. The savings will in that case be over 1,000,000,000 francs. During the past year, moreover, there has been no further inflation of the regular currency.

A similar story comes from Belgium. During the past three years there has been no increase in the paper money in circulation. Through taxation, which for the first six months of 1923 yielded an increase of 313,000,000 francs, the budget has been balanced. The crops show a gain; shipping and industries are active. Travelers agree that Belgium has made the greatest progress in repairing war damages. Special commercial treaties have been concluded with a number of countries. And yet the pound has been worth at Brussels this summer over 100 Belgian francs. In New York the Belgian franc was rated last week at about 4½ cents. Last summer its exchange value was at times twice that. For 100 French francs the Belgians have had to pay this summer 125 of their own, though at par they are the same. The average price last year was 106.45.

These declines the French and Belgian press blame on speculation, hinting that foreign interests are thereby trying to put pressure on the two governments in their reparations policies. Both at London and Amsterdam French and Belgian francs have been offered in such quantities that there are reasons to suppose that speculators are selling "short" so as to bring the exchange values down. Premier Poincaré repeatedly asserts that "international finance" is hostile to his country. But do financiers act from political or sentimental motives? If they sell francs short, do they not guess that the policies pursued by France and Belgium are going to aggravate still further their financial situations? The Brussels correspondent of the Temps admits that this summer even the Belgian peasants lost faith in their own currency, so that they bought dollars and pounds with their savings. A law had to be passed restricting the purchases of foreign money to the needs of importers. The value of paper money depends, of course, on faith in the political wisdom of the government issuing it, and the money market is, as is commonly recognized, an extremely sensitive political barometer.

BROAD scope is outlined for the discussions scheduled to take place at the sessions of the fifty-third annual congress of the American Prison Association this week in Boston. Distinguished penologists of the United States and several European and Asiatic countries will be present to discuss and listen to theories and experiences of prison government. It is reassuring that in all gatherings of this character in recent years, perhaps more than formerly, discussion turns generally rather to methods of crime prevention and the rehabilitation of those persons adjudged guilty of some infraction of the law, than to means of punishment. The field of rehabilitation has been found a fruitful one, though it was too long untended. It has been shown that even those who have been regarded as habitual offenders are responsive to right influence when the way of reformation has been made plain.

An important sectional conference will be that conducted under the auspices of the National Probation Association. In recent years great progress has been made in the undertaking to save the first offenders from the contaminating influences which surround them in the environment of prisons filled with pastmasters in crime. Gradually the way is being found by which trial judges are able to mitigate, in the first instance, the penalty which the law formerly presumed would be meted out without consideration or reasonable discretion whenever a verdict of guilty was returned. In spite of the fact

The Falling French and Belgian Francs

that some penologists of the older school still insist that mercy is too often shown where the strong arm of the law should be allowed to exact its fullest penalty, there is a growing weight of public opinion in support of a carefully directed but flexible administration of the probationary system.

It is probable that it will be made to appear at the sessions of the conference that the gradually lessening prison populations, attributable to the enforcement of the prohibition law closing the saloons, has made it possible for wardens and welfare workers in the penitentiaries and houses of correction to devote more attention to the reformation of individual prisoners than was possible when the institutions were crowded to their capacity. When it is remembered that this work of restoration or rehabilitation is one which can only be accomplished finally by the individual, it is made plain that in the last analysis the office of the warden, the probation officer, and the social worker, is like that of a teacher. The processes by which reformation is to be accomplished must be made plain by a patient and considerate exposition thereof.

It is at such gatherings as this in Boston that an intelligent comparison of methods and results is made possible. That a thousand or more unselfish and hopeful reformers are anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity is an encouraging sign of the times.

IT SEEMS unlikely that there will be any more "Mosher books," so completely did their inception depend upon the personality of their maker.

Mr. Thomas Bird Mosher, of Portland, Me. "At the outset," wrote Mr. Mosher, in a foreword to one of his matchless catalogues, "I only wanted to make a few beautiful books, and to that end could think of nothing more suited to my purpose than what I have chosen: the things I loved and desired others to love." There we have the kernel of the whole matter. For Mr. Mosher, guided by his personal inclinations, confidently offered the public the opportunity to enjoy what he enjoyed. And discerning readers, accepting his gracious invitation, were the sharers of his impeccable taste.

Whatever issued from this publishing house bore the stamp of its founder's engaging personality. A glance at one of his catalogues, compiled and annotated by his own hand—Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has referred to Mr. Mosher's "catalogue raisonné lifted into the region of poetry"—gives some hint of the supreme quality and the generous scope of his literary intimacies. He began with a little-known work of George Meredith's, and he continued with other material then equally inaccessible to the man in the street—all of it, whether prose or poetry, of a stuff which had made its especial appeal to him. Thus, he rescued and preserved, in a form both convenient and inexpensive, many delectable morsels from masters of the English tongue. Also, by discovering and cultivating hitherto unfamiliar talent, he furthered the fame of Arthur Symonds, Walter Pater, and Fiona McLeod, and introduced his public to the verse of Lizette Woodworth Reese. The same insight penetrated the little monthly issues of The Babel which, as he said, existed "to bring together the poeise of other men bound by a thread of one's own choosing."

It is easy to contend that Mr. Mosher sailed distressingly close to the wind in the matter of the copyright laws; we believe it was Mr. Andrew Lang who never forgave the American publisher for what he termed his sin of "literary piracy" in bringing out an edition of that English writer's translation of "Aucassin and Nicolette." Then, again, his format, with its delicately tinted bindings, ivory vellums, and Japan papers, almost confined the tiny books to the shelves of the boudoir. Yet, these things become insignificant when we remember the invaluable service which Mr. Mosher rendered to English readers all over the world.

The "Mosher Books"

Editorial Notes

THE MONITOR is not informed as to the extent to which Mr. Will H. Hays is circulating the "clipsheet" which he addresses to "members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc." But we believe that in it he has a force for accomplishing real good in that field. The sheet is made up of editorial comment, both favorable and unfavorable, upon the methods of the motion picture industry. There is no apparent effort to suppress criticism or to stress applause, and the sheet as it comes to this office is a fair reflection of public sentiment. The producer can get at a glance an estimate of the degree to which low-class films or methods bring out journalistic reprobation, and the amount of newspaper approval that attends every effort toward a higher standard. In brief, it outlines to the leaders of a great industry the nature of public sentiment affecting their endeavors, and if they fail to read it aright and respond accordingly they will inevitably be the sufferers.

THE Waltham (Mass.) policeman who the other day made five boys get soap, scrubbing brushes, and pails of hot water from their homes and clean their crayon drawings and hieroglyphics off the walls of some business buildings which they had decorated should be given a job as custodian of Cardinal Wolsey's room at Hampton Court, England, which has recently been opened to the public. In this room there are some highly important inscriptions cut on the stonework, especially in the mantelpiece of the inner room, and already the public has begun to poke at them and fill them in with pencil markings. The result will inevitably be, unless some preventive measure is instituted quite soon, that the stonework will be broken away and that these inscriptions, which have been hidden for some three or four hundred years, will lose all their value and importance.

Amusing Provincialisms

By ROLAND CORTHILL

THERE is hardly anything more interesting than the study of language, its origin, growth, and changes. If you doubt it, read Archbishop Trench's "English, Past and Present."

And there is hardly anything more entertaining than the contemplation of the myriad variations, which are limited to certain localities, perhaps to certain villages even, queer expressions which are perfectly unintelligible to those living only a few miles away.

I well remember the mystification of a Boston young lady who visited my home quite a number of years ago, and I lived in a town only twenty miles from "The Hub." At the dinner table one day, I casually remarked that I had heard some interesting news, namely, that Bert Jones had told me that Jim Smith was setting up with Mary Green. "What's the matter with her?" was asked by our visitor. "Why, nothing," I said, "Jim's paying attention to her, courting her, you might call it." Yes, "setting up with" was the universal phrase used by us to express the fact that a man was seeking to win the affection of the lady of his choice, and that matters had reached the point where he regularly visited her in her home and sat up with her as long as custom or the girl's parents permitted.

One of the queerest words used in my home and, without doubt, in those of my neighbors, was that applied to that toothsome circular product of the culinary art with a hole in the center. We didn't call it a "doughnut" but, strange to say, a "cymbal" (pronounced sim-ball). At least one man who didn't live in my village had heard the word and that was Oliver Wendell Holmes, who refers to it somewhere in his prose writings, and you will find it in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary listed as "obsolete." I'd give a good deal to know its origin.

There was another queer provincialism that flourished in my youth. Instead of underwear or underclothes we said "robin." Along about April my faithful mother would say to me, "Well, my son, isn't it about time you put on your spring robins?" It is easy to trace the word to the French "robe," but I never heard it anywhere but in my own town.

A strange use of a common word prevailed in our church. I've heard a hundred times a notice from the pulpit like this: "A female prayer meeting will be held next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jones." I wonder the women did not rise up in rebellion, and their husbands, too, at this particularly contemptuous designation.

The strangest provincialism of all, I think, was the method chosen to discriminate between two married women who had the same Christian name, for we never used the surnames of our neighbors if it could be helped. Suppose there were two Marys in the village, one the wife of Richard Jenkins, the other of Joseph Smith. We didn't distinguish them as Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Smith. Oh, no! That was too formal. We got around it very easily and avoided all complications and misunderstandings. Mrs. Jenkins was known as "Mary Richard" and Mrs. Smith as "Mary Joseph." Perfectly intelligible and absolutely accurate! The climax was in the case of Elizabeth Smith, who married James Brown. She was soon universally known as "Betsy Jim," there being another Elizabeth in the village.

Why a World Government Must Come

EUROPE, as a whole, is an experiment in force, says Lincoln Steffens in The Century Magazine. The war was an explosion thereof. It blew up the whole laboratory, and a chemist would have inferred that the mixture he had made was explosive. He would not have blamed some poor workman; he wouldn't even have said that glycerin was "bad" and that nitrogen was "good." Not in chemistry. But in politics, he did. Einstein, the German astronomer, was pro-German. Bergson, the French philosopher, was loyal. The professors everywhere were patriotic. They did not ask what caused the war. "Who?" was the question they asked and answered.

And so we have the statesmen who "made the war" making the peace, and consistently trying to carry out in their treaties the "just purposes of the war," and, suppressing all new ideas, begin laboring conscientiously and hard to set up the very same combination of social, economic, and political elements which, having exploded before, is apt to explode again, as it does. That's peace by force, an old theory of ours that we can make peace without removing the cause of war by an international organization of military and police powers to force the unorganized mass of men to respect and not disturb the sources of evil. . . .

A world government is inevitable. It must come, because there is international business now; there are functions for a supergovernment to perform, functions no one state can perform.

The Responsibilities of Every Scholar

THERE are, I think, two relationships in which the scholar feels and acknowledges responsibility, writes Alexander Meiklejohn in The Century Magazine. The first and lesser of these is the relation to other teachers and scholars, to other seekers after the truth. The second and greater responsibility is that which "we" feel and acknowledge toward the truth itself.

The lesser responsibility is immediate and certain. Every scholar has regard for the judgment of other scholars. There is a fellowship of learning in which all alike are enrolled, an enterprise of learning in which all are engaged. And in this enterprise each worker is responsible to his fellow-workers. What he may do depends upon what they have done. Upon what he does they try to build. And as they build, sooner or later they find him out. If his work is straight and true, it stands their test; if it is weak and false, they put him aside as one who has failed them in the common task. Within the fellowship of scholars each scholar is responsible.

But the second responsibility, though more remote, is still more urgent and compelling. As against the truth which scholars have there is the truth for which they strive, which never is achieved. It is in terms of this that final judgment must be given. In terms of this each man must wait assessment of his work, the measuring of the value of the thinking he has done. What have you done for truth? for knowledge? is the major question. Here is, I think, our real responsibility.

America's Policy in Porto Rico

IT would be premature to characterize our (America's) first twenty-five years in Porto Rico as either success or failure, writes Arthur Warner in The Century Magazine. Better call it an experiment, still continuing. Our policy for a quarter of a century has been not to have any. I am glad of it. For it we had had one, it would have been wrong. We were too inexperienced in external affairs in 1898, too much the victims of an ingrowing national complacency, to chart a safe course in Porto Rico. Perhaps we have learned something in the meanwhile. The next twenty-five years will give the answer.